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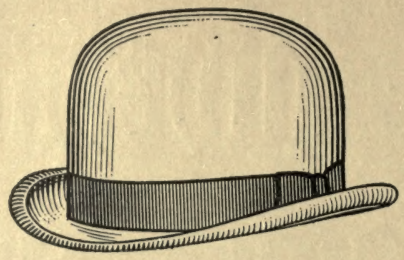

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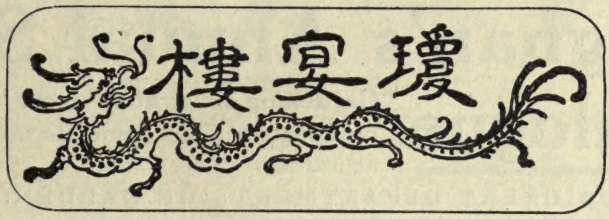

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FORESHADOWING THE SPRING FASHIONS

ACCORDING to the present outlook in spring fashions the sack coats will be somewhat more shapely than heretofore and comfortably form-fitting, with slightly flaring skirts. The shoulders of the coats will be entirely devoid of padding. While the skirts of the American sack coats will probably not be nearly so full-flaring and voluminous as those seen in the English models, there seems to be a decided tendency in the new coats to do away with that close-fitting effect across the hips. Many of the spring overcoats will be loose and rather long, and while not form-fitting will flare considerably at the bottom.

A NEW spring coat is a form-fitting Chesterfield made of gray mixed cheviot. The collar is made of self-material but its outside edge is faced with gray velvet, the facing extending up the collar about three-quarters of an inch.

WHITE gloves with black stitching are in vogue again for evening wear and many of them are being worn at the Opera. Gloves are also being shown in smoke-gray suède, although the tone is more brown than gray. They are good-looking for afternoon wear.

AN old fashion that is being revived is that of the fold collar, the opening in front of which suggests the letter M. As a variant of the familiar lock collar this particular form of harness for the neck is rather pleasing, but it must be remembered that it is a kind of collar which is very apt to sag unless it is changed rather frequently.

NEW pleated shirts for afternoon wear are made of striped madras in many colors, but with the stripes so disposed throughout the fabrics in various groupings that the general effect is that of an all-over pattern. Most elaborate shirts are being made of fine French outing flannel in "gold," gray-blue, and pink effects and crossed by broad satin stripes about a half-inch wide, in sister tones. Shirts for full evening dress are now made with plain linen bosoms, but with the body of the shirt of figured white madras having elaborate self-patterns. A monogram of generous proportions is embroidered on the left sleeve in red, black, and white silk.

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The University of Chicago Magazine

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Editors

HARRY ARTHUR HANSEN, '09
Acting General Secretary of the Alumni Association

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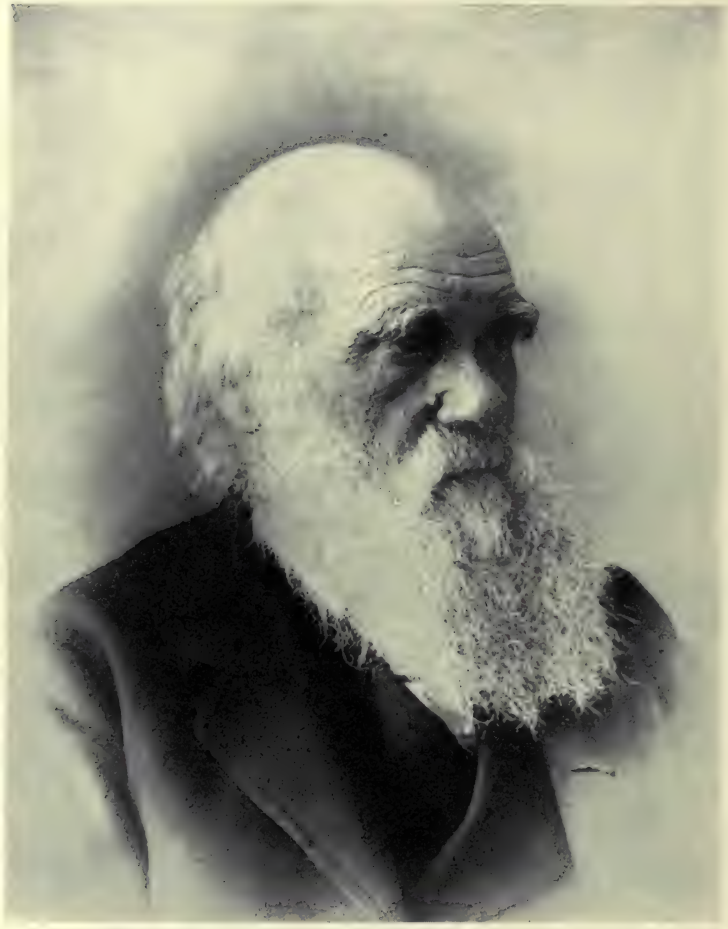


CHARLES DARWIN
Born February 12, 1809

The University of Chicago Magazine

VOLUME I MARCH, 1909 NUMBER 5

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO DARWIN. I[1]

BY EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, PH.D.

Head of the Department of Zoölogy in Princeton University

FOR centuries science has been engaged in glorifying the commonplace, in showing that natural phenomena are due to natural causes, and that the most stupendous as well as the most subtle phenomena, removed from us perhaps by almost an eternity of time and space, are but manifestations of continuous natural processes, which we may see and study for ourselves in the common phenomena of our daily lives. At every step in this progress science has had to contend with intrenched supernaturalism; in the beginning every happening, even the most trivial, was ascribed to some supernatural cause; to our ancestors it was self-evident that extraordinary occurrences required extraordinary causes, and that natural causes were wholly inadequate to accomplish great results. But step by step before advancing knowledge of nature, supernaturalism retired from the plain of ordinary phenomena until she dwelt only on the misty mountain tops of origins, beginnings, creations; and day by day there was a growing respect for nature and her powers. Finally even the mountain fastnesses were stormed and taken, and at last in the natural world we recognize that natural causes reign supreme.

In this warfare of science with tradition there have been crises, turning points, no less important for mankind than any which are associated with the rise and fall of nations; such a crisis was reached when astronomy was emancipated from the thralldom of

[1] Delivered in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on February 1, 1909, as the first in a series of Darwin Anniversary addresses.

supernaturalism by Galileo, and Newton, and Laplace; when geology was freed by Hutton and Lyell from the absurd cataclysmal theory, which virtually taught that age after age the Creator, experimenting at world-building, found the results not good, and so wiped them out and began again; but probably no similar crisis has had so profound an effect upon mankind as that revolution in our notions of the genesis of the living world which we associate preeminently with the name of Charles Darwin.

Without doubt the greatest scientific generalization of the past century is the theory of organic evolution. The only other which can be compared with it, the doctrine of the conservation of energy, has not so profoundly influenced human life nor so greatly changed all the currents of human thought. Evolution has not only transformed biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, and geology, but it has given a new point of view to all science, art, and even religion. "The great theory of evolution," said John Fiske, "is rapidy causing us to modify our opinions on all subjects whatsoever."

Though many forerunners of this theory may be found in former centuries, its establishment upon a scientific basis belongs to the nineteenth century. How general the feeling is that evolution is the greatest scientific principle of modern times, and how universally its establishment is identified with a single man and a single book, is shown by a remarkable symposium which appeared in one of our magazines a few years ago (*Outlook,* December 1, 1900). Ten men, selected for their eminence in literature and education, were asked to give their opinions as to the most influential books of the nineteenth century. No one of these men was by training or profession a biologist; with the exception of one psychologist, no one of them was especially identified with any natural science, and yet the only book of the century upon which all ten agreed was Darwin's *Origin of Species.*

The doctrine of descent is so wholly in accord with the facts of biology and indeed of all sciences; it is so reasonable and simple, that one can scarcely believe that it had few adherents until after the middle of the last century. Yet the evolutionary speculations of the *Naturphilosophen,* and even the more scientific hypotheses of Buffon, Lamarck, and St. Hilaire in the first quarter of the century produced on the whole an unfavorable impression upon naturalists, and up to the year 1859 the problem of the origin of species, their

relationships to one another, their geographical and geological distribution, was regarded as the "mystery of mysteries," perhaps only solvable by the miracle of special and supernatural creation. Darwin wrote in his autobiography:

> It has sometimes been said that the success of the *Origin* proved "that the subject was in the air," or "that men's minds were prepared for it." I do not think that this is strictly true, for I occasionally sounded not a few naturalists, and never happened to come across a single one who seemed to doubt about the permanence of species.

In 1844 he wrote to Hooker:

> I have been now, ever since my return (from the voyage round the world), engaged in a very presumptuous work, and I know not one individual who would not say a very foolish one. I was so struck with the distribution of the Galapagos organisms, etc., and with the character of the American mammifers, etc., that I determined to collect blindly every sort of fact which could bear in any way on what are called species. I have read heaps of agricultural and horticultural books and have never ceased collecting facts. At last gleams of light have come, and I am almost convinced (quite contrary to the opinion I started with) that species are not (it is like confessing a murder) immutable. Heaven forfend me from Lamarck's nonsense of a "tendency to progression," "adaptation through the slow willing of animals," etc.! But the conclusions I am led to are not widely different from his, though the means of change are wholly so. I think I have found out (here's presumption) the simple way in which species become exquisitely adapted to various ends. You will now groan and think to yourself, "on what a man I have been wasting my time and writing to." I should five years ago have thought so.

This single extract reveals the general opinions of naturalists on the subject of species before the publication of Darwin's work. We should never forget that in spite of all the theories and speculations on evolution which preceded Darwin it was still commonly believed before 1859 that species had arisen by supernatural creation, that the question of their origin was not therefore a scientific problem, but that it was the one great exception to the reign of natural causes in the natural world. It detracts nothing from Darwin's pre-eminent services to say that he was not the first to propose the doctrine of the evolution of species. What is much more important is that he was the first to establish it; he brought a dead speculation to life and gave it scientific standing, so that it is now accepted by practically everybody, and in all justice the credit of this greatest intellectual achievement of the past century belongs

to him. The world-wide difference between Darwin and his predecessors lay in the simple but all important matter of evidence. They had proposed more or less possible and more or less reasonable hypotheses, but these failed of general acceptance for lack of evidence. Darwin brought to bear on the problem his great power and range of observation; he collected in his books such vast stores of facts bearing on this problem, that they are today the wonder and admiration of scholars; in masterly manner he co-ordinated the scattered and diverse evidence drawn from botany, zoölogy, morphology, physiology, embryology, ecology, paleontology, geology, agriculture, and animal-breeding; and he presented the evidence with such force of logic, such clearness of exposition, such judicial candor, that he finally and forever overthrew the dogma of immutability of species and their special creation, and established in its place the doctrine of evolution.

The effect and influence of this work can scarcely be overestimated. Once Darwin had rendered acceptable to naturalists the doctrine of organic descent with modifications, it was found that it gave new meaning to the whole science of biology. Like a magic formula it solved the age-long problems of classification, affinity, good and bad species, aberrant and synthetic types; by it the mysteries of geographical and geological distribution were explained; by its guidance the records of the ancient world, as preserved in the rocks, were deciphered and correlated, and missing links between many great groups of organisms found; in its light the history of the development of the individual from the egg acquired new significance. Physiology and psychology, no less than morphology, have felt its transforming touch, and not least among its results have been its revelations as to the nature, origin, and relationships of man.

These stupendous results do not represent merely the frenzy of a new enthusiasm. There have been, of course, assertions which outran evidence, and skepticism which denied all evidence, but in spite of these excesses every year since 1859 has contributed in ever increasing measure to the more complete establishment of the doctrine of descent and to the wider extension of this theory into every field of human thought and endeavor.

The world's greatest debt to Darwin is for the work which he did in establishing the theory of organic evolution, and this year marks not only the centenary of the birth of Darwin, but also the

semi-centennial of the publication of his greatest book, *The Origin of Species*, which did more to establish that theory than any other book ever published. But it shoud not be forgotten that the world is indebted to him for much besides this. Darwin was one of the last of the great naturalists, men, who, like Humboldt, knew nature from sands to stars. He was a most painstaking and accurate observer and experimenter and he contributed largely to knowledge in several branches of science. He was a geologist of note and his works on volcanic islands and on the origin of coral islands alone would have given him a high place among geologists. He was a distinguished botanist and his studies on the fertilization of orchids, cross and self-fertilization in the vegetable kingdom, insectivorous plants, climbing plants and the power of movement in plants, laid broad and deep the foundations for the study of physiological processes. He was a great zoölogist, as his volumes on the zoölogy of the expedition of the "Beagle," on recent and fossil Cirrepedia, on the activities of earthworms, and on the *Variations of Animals and Plants*, testify. His work on *The Descent of Man* shows the value of his contributions to the science of anthropology, and I have been told by psychologists that his volume on the *Expression of the Emotions* is one of the best and most fundamental of all works on this subject. Altogether he published twenty-two books (thirty-three, counting second and subsequent editions) and eighty-two papers and contributions. These statements indicate how broad was his mind, and how much of fact he contributed to science.

But isolated observations, as none knew better than Darwin, are of relatively slight importance. His mind was pre-eminently one which generalized, which took multitudes of isolated facts and built them into a system. His principal generalizations, apart from organic evolution itself, are (1) the theory of the formation of coral islands, (2) the theory of natural selections, (3) the theory of sexual selection, (4) the provisional hypothesis of pangenesis.

Of the first of these I shall not speak at all, except to say that after long and vigorous controversy between the supporters and opponents of Darwin's theory that barrier reefs and atolls were formed by subsidence of oceanic islands, it appears that this theory has been completely confirmed by recent borings through the atoll of Funafuti in the South Pacific.

The other generalizations, viz., natural selection, sexual selec-

tion, and pangenesis are attempted explanations of the factors or causes of evolution. In the *Origin* Darwin did not always clearly distinguish between the evidences for evolution itself and the evidence for one or another of these factors. Indeed, more than half of the volume is devoted to the evidence of the truth of evolution; but it is literally true that each or all of these factors might be proven to have no basis in fact without in any way seriously affecting the evidence for the truth of evolution itself. Indeed, the sufficiency, if not the actual existence, of each of these factors has been seriously questioned by many scientists, and it is probable that no one of them can be held in exactly the form in which it was first proposed.

Undoubtedly Darwin's most distinctive and important contribution to organic evolution is his theory of natural selection, or what has been generously but unfortunately named "Darwinism." Although this was the chief corner stone in Darwin's evolutionary philosophy, it was not the only stone in that structure, as is the case with some of his followers. Darwin was broader than "Darwinism;" he recognized more than this one factor of evolution, though he always believed natural selection to be the chief one. I need not repeat here how Darwin was led to adopt this theory; how he found that selection on the part of the breeder was the factor which determined the course of transformation in domestic animals and plants; how, in his search for a similar factor in nature, the essay of Malthus on population suggested to him the elimination of the unfit and the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life; how for twenty years he had been developing this idea, when he received from Wallace, then in the Malay Archipelago, an essay on the same subject, and how this essay and Darwin's sketch of his theory were presented simultaneously to the Linnæan Society on July 1, 1858—all this is now familiar history. It may not be so well known that at the semi-centennial of the publication of these essays, held last July, Wallace, who was present, said that he had been given much more than his due in being called the codiscoverer with Darwin of natural selection, and that his share in the discovery should be proportional to the length of time which each had devoted to the subject, i. e., about as one week to twenty years.

Probably no scientific theory has been so widely and so fully discussed as has natural selection. On the one hand were those

who, like Wallace and Weismann, maintained that it was the only and the all-sufficient factor of organic evolution; on the other hand were many who either denied that it was any factor at all, or who ascribed to it only a minor rôle. It was the ill fortune of the theory to have aroused profound theological opposition, which gave to the discussion an intense controversial aspect and which prevented a calm and unprejudiced judgment of the theory itself. Furthermore the character of the theory itself invited discussion. It was based upon principles so general and familiar that everyone felt free and competent to discuss it, and as it was difficult to subject it to demonstrative proof it freed biologists as well as laymen from such uncomfortable restraints, and left much room for mere inference and speculation.

Scientific principles are not established by dialectics, and while this whole discussion has been immensely educative, it is doubtful whether its scientific results have been commensurate with the time and effort it has consumed. It is probable that the intense antagonism to the theory, chiefly on the part of men who were not scientists, led to the exaggeration of the evidence for it and the minimizing of the difficulties to be explained. Certain it is that there has been much dogmatism on the subject, an overconfidence in certain hypotheses, and a general lack of scientific caution, which has led biology astray in some instances and has caused persons who are not biologists to accept insecure hypotheses as foundations for more elaborate speculations; this is especially true in the fields of sociology and psychology. Dogmatism always begets skepticism, and we need not be surprised to find that in recent times a few biologists have totally rejected natural selection as a factor of evolution. But I think we may be surprised at the intensity of the feeling and the wholly intemperate attacks of some of the younger biologists upon this factor, and especially is this true in view of the fact that Darwin himself always avoided controversy and was one of the kindest and gentlest of men. Unfortunately the lack of judicial calm is quite as noticeable in these later attacks as in the earler and less scientific ones. "Natural selection," said a distinguished physiologist not long ago, "is the theory that those who cannot live die." "Darwinism belongs to the past," says Dennert; "we are standing at its death-bed, and its friends are preparing to give it a decent burial." Driesch also, with more scientific authority, but with no less spleen says, "Darwinism

now belongs to history; like that other curiosity of our century, the Hegelian philosophy; both are variations on the theme; how one manages to lead a whole generation by the nose." He calls it a new kind of religion, which would have done honor to Mohammed, and speaks of the softening of the brain of Darwinians. It is difficult to excuse such violence of language on the part of a scientist, and I can suggest no charitable explanation of it. However, when Driesch addressed an English-speaking audience at Aberdeen, a year ago, he was much more dignified and conciliatory and said, "Certainly natural selection is a *vera causa,*" but he argues that it is a negative, an eliminating factor and not a creative one.

It is surprising how persistent is the misunderstanding of natural selection, which is implied in this statement. The term "natural selection" was chosen, as Darwin says, because of its supposed resemblance to artificial selection, but it was so frequently misunderstood that he would have liked, if possible, to change it to "natural elimination," but he fondly hoped that in time everyone would come to understand it. Over and over again he recognized that natural selection was a negative, an eliminating factor. He never held, and I dare say he never supposed that anyone else would hold, that it was anything else than a sieve, as DeVries puts it, to sort out favorable from unfavorable variations.

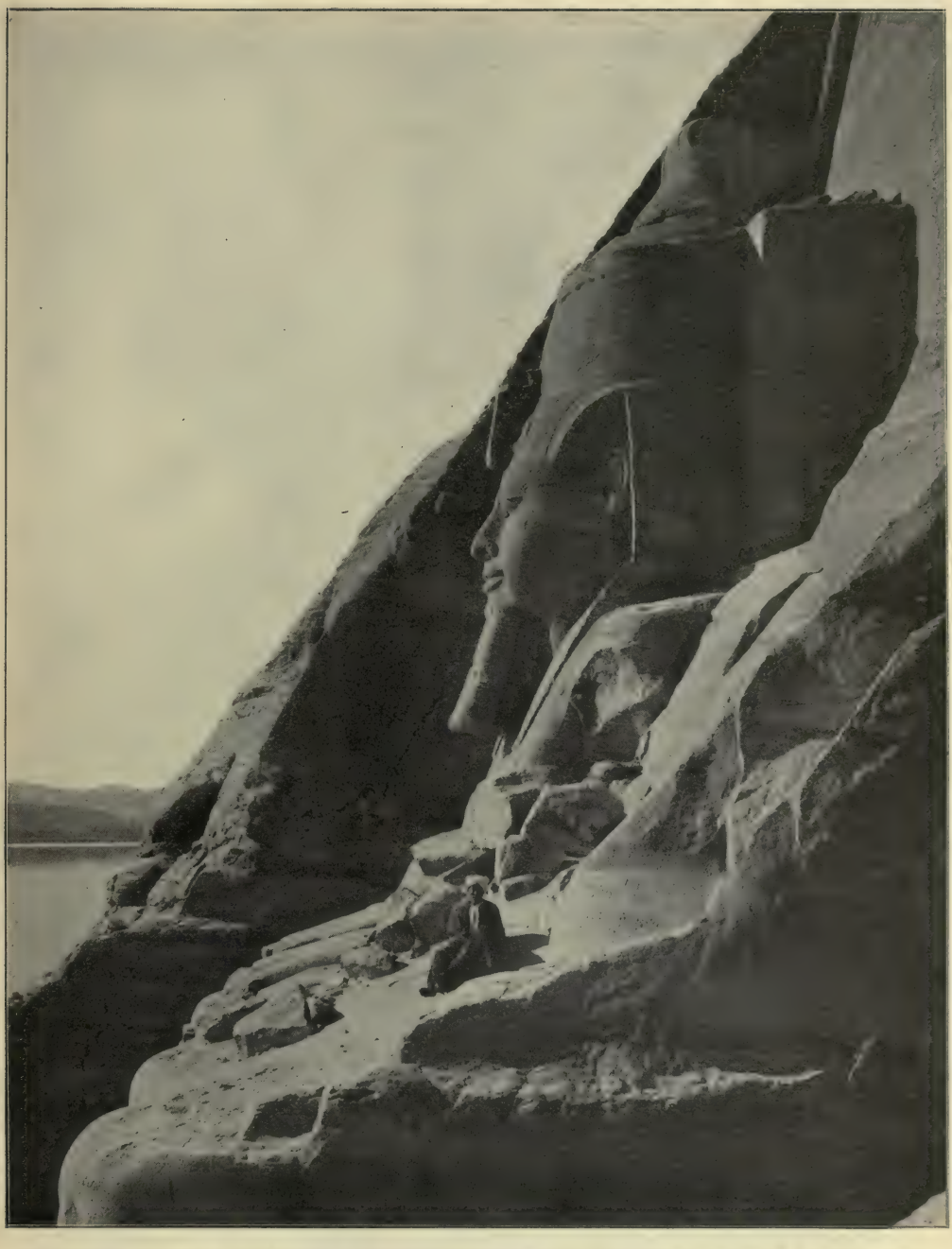
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ON THE NUBIAN NILE

BY JAMES HENRY BREASTED
Director of the Egyptian Expedition

THE progress of historical study in modern times has involved not only a shifting of our attention from the secondary to the primary sources, but also the preservation of such sources and their proper publication wherever possible. Perhaps the most notable achievement in this latter direction is the great corpus of the Latin inscriptions produced by Mommsen. In modern history many similar enterprises are being conducted by numerous editors or historical associations. Where such documentary sources, however, are almost exclusively monumental, as in the case of Mommsen's corpus, the necessity of pushing behind old and inaccurate publications, to find the original monument which may be in some museum of Europe or still *in situ* in some far-distant land of antiquity, greatly increases the difficulty. The work of the University of Chicago Expedition in Nubia was simply an attempt to gather and record all the monumental documents still surviving along the Nubian Nile, in mechanical facsimiles and accurate copies which should be the means of preserving these documents for all time. Whether they should then be published or not, was a secondary question. Perishing as these records now are by exposure to weather and native vandalism, the crying necessity was first to bring back complete reproductions and thus to save them from destruction. This was the ideal to be pursued. The practical methods for attaining it were such as demanded far more than the routine work of the scholar in his study ever contemplates. It meant long desert marches, elaborate material equipment for the sustenance of life and the maintenance of health in the wilds of the Sudan. It meant complex photographic equipment, including a portable dark room and its furniture, capable of enduring the extreme heat of the tropics and nevertheless carrying on all the processes of artificially illuminating, exposing, developing, and printing large photographs on the spot; it meant a surveying outfit and an elaborate draughtsman's equipment with ladders and scaffolding, and all the necessary furniture for producing facsimile copies of lofty monuments under

a tropical sun. It meant also long preliminary correspondence with the government of the Sudan, and extended acquaintance with local native officials, and arrangement through them for the long and slow progress through the country in pursuit of the objects just defined.

Strategically considered, the Nubian Nile is the road into the Sudan. With its thousand miles of cataracts it has been a historical link, uniting inner Africa with the ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean region. In spite of the difficult cataracts, it has been for over five thousand years the commercial highway along which the gold and ivory, the ebony, panther skins, and ostrich feathers of the Sudan passed northward to the Mediterranean. From 3,000 B. C. on, it was the path of the Pharaohs as they pushed up the Nile in the process of absorbing the cataract region. It was thus also the artery along which pulsed the influence of Egyptian civilization which penetrated as far south as the Fourth Cataract. By the sixteenth century before Christ the northern cataract region was an Egyptian province under a viceroy. Great temples of the Pharaohs sprang up on the banks of the river. Orderly towns administered as in Egypt became active centers of traffic. The country rapidly took on a veneer of Egyptian civilization, although it retained its ancient Nubian language, the language still spoken in those regions to this day. Few travelers who visit the great dam above modern Aswan realize that at this point the modern Arabic of Egypt abruptly ceases and the language of ancient and modern Nubia begins. By the middle of the eighth century before Christ the decline of the Pharaohs was such that Nubia established itself as an independent kingdom, and even for a brief period absorbed Egypt and ruled the land of its ancient suzerain. These are the Ethiopian Pharaohs against whom the prophet Isaiah thundered in the streets of Jerusalem. They had their capital at Napata. Driven from the Delta by the invading Assyrians, the Nubians finally retired to this capital, and later even farther south to their final residence at Meroe, which became the seat of the remote and mysterious kingdom of Ethiopia as known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Cambyses' expedition thither met with disaster, but the Roman Petronius penetrated to Napata and destroyed the city to chastise one of the Candaces, then queen of Ethiopia. Throughout the classic world the conclusion gained currency that Ethiopia was the original seat of Nile valley civilization—a conclusion which survived until two genera-



SOUTHERN COLOSSUS OF RAMSES II ON THE FRONT OF THE ABU SIMBEL TEMPLE, LOWER NUBIA

Four of these colossi, two on each side of the door, rise before this cliff-temple. They are seventy-five feet high, and were executed in the 13th century B. C.

tions ago. As a matter of fact the Egyptian veneer slowly wore off as the kingdom of the upper Nile was more and more isolated from the civilization of the north, and it was thus thrown back upon the barbarism of inner Africa. For some centuries after separation from Egypt its people continued to use Egyptian writing and language in state documents and on monuments. It then developed a system of writing of its own, in which on the spread of Christianity thither, there finally grew up a Christian literature.

We spent our first season among the numerous temples between the First and the Second Cataracts, completing before the end of the campaign an exhaustive record of all the temples in the region, except the Ptolemaic sanctuaries immediately above the Aswan dam. These last monuments are now being recorded by the Royal Academy of Berlin, using our methods, and also our epigraphic and other equipment, purchased for the purpose from the Chicago Expedition at the conclusion of our work in Nubia.

After the first season we attacked the region in and above the Second Cataract, beginning at the southernmost limit of monuments on the Nile, and making exhaustive records of them all as we passed northward down the river, until we reached the limit of the first year's work. This southern survey included about a thousand miles of Nile valley, and involved a much more arduous campaign. The monuments of the extreme south were accessible by means of Kitchener's military railway, and were therefore soon disposed of. A month among the temples and palaces of the later Ethiopian kingdom, especially at the ruins of Meroe, enabled the expedition to complete its records of the southern monuments of the kingdom of the Candaces, those queens of whom one is mentioned in the New Testament.

The difficult passage of the one hundred and forty miles of rapids making up the Fourth Cataract was then attempted, in an endeavor to find the landmarks defining the southern boundary of the Pharaoh's empire in the Sudan. In an open boat, with but a few days' provisions, replenishing as necessary from a caravan marching parallel with us, we ran the fierce and dangerous rapids of this little-known region, camping by night on a sandspit or a point of rock without tents, sleeping under the stars. Around us were the fierce tribesmen of the Monasir. We had long since left the line of Kitchener's railroad, as we entered a vast bend of the river, curving southwestward and then northward in a sweep of six hundred

LOOKING THROUGH THE PALMS OF BARKAL VILLAGE AT THE PYRAMIDS AND RUINS OF ANCIENT NAPATA (BIBLICAL NOPH), THE CAPITAL OF NUBIA FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY B.C.

The pyramids can be discerned at the left of the mountain; the ruins are in front of it. Here at the foot of the Fourth Cataract lived and ruled the Ethiopian sovereigns of Egypt (the enemies of Sennacherib) against whom Isaiah declaimed at Jerusalem. From here in Homeric days went forth the Greek tradition of Ethiopia's wealth, power, and civilization, from which the Greeks believed that of Egypt came.

miles, a bend which had been cut off by the British in the construction of their road. In the wilderness of the cataract we came upon a melancholy memorial of the modern history of the country—the fragmentary remains of Colonel Stewart's boat, in which, during the siege of Khartum, Gordon had sent him northward with dispatches for Europe. His boat was smashed upon the rocks, and on landing he and his party were butchered by the Monasir. One of this tribe guided us to the scanty wreck with great unconcern. He and his kinsmen showed no inclination to adopt similar tactics with us.

The passage of the cataract consumed eight days, and brought us to the ruins of Napata, the more ancient of the two later Nubian capitals. Here the names of Old Testament Pharaohs greeted us, and the extent of the monuments required a stay of a month to complete a full record.

At this point we were able to establish our living arrangements in two gyassas, native cargo boats rigged with two masts and enormous shoulder-of-mutton sails. In these with greater comfort than we had known before we sailed around the huge six-hundred mile bend to the head of the Second Cataract region. This involved running the rapids of the Third Cataract with these large boats. At the head of the Third Cataract we met the records which for the first time determined the course and the character of the original Egyptian conquest of the country, and we could discern in the monuments there erected by him, the proud elation of Thutmose I, when, entering through the Third Cataract as a gate, he surveyed the splendid region of the Dongola Province, the garden of the Upper Nile, the only province in the Sudan which is today a source of revenue to the government, and not a charge upon the Egyptian state.

We descended the *upper* rapids of the Third Cataract in the large boats without serious accident, although a number of mishaps delayed us. In running the Kagbar Rapid, however, the *last* rapid of the Third Cataract, we crashed upon a rock, smashing a large hole in the bow of our larger gyassa. The boat immediately filled to the deck, flooding our hundred boxes of provisions and photographic supplies, and drifting in the fierce current, a hopeless wreck. A fortunate sandbar saved the boat from capsizing, and we were able to run lines from the mastheads to neighboring palms. On drawing the lines tight with tackle blocks, the boat was prevented from capsizing into deep water. This discouraging accident which threatened

THREE COLUMNS OF THE SESEBI TEMPLE, ANCIENT GEM-ATON, UPPER NUBIA

This is the long lost temple of earliest known monotheism, built by Amenhotep IV (or Ikhnaton, 14th century B. C.). The houses of the surrounding town lie under the surface rubbish and the town-wall may be discerned behind the middle column. The columns bear palimpsest reliefs and inscriptions; the older of which, discovered by the Chicago Expedition, are those of Amenhotep IV.

the complete destruction of all our records, not to mention the danger to ourselves and the loss of all provisions in a desert country, was, however, but the prelude to better things. The raising and the repair of the boat formed a slow and difficult task, but when we finally set off northward, we shortly arrived at the Temple of Sesebi, little anticipating the welcome disclosure which awaited us there. Going inland to the temple, its columns rose on the solitary margin of the desert, dimly discernible through the gray of a howling sandstorm. I shall never forget the half hour of preliminary examination which followed. Whenever a lull in the biting sand shower permitted, it was possible after much preliminary study to discern older reliefs cut into the surface of the columns before those of Seti I, whose records at the place had been reported to Europe sixty years before by the great Prussian, Lepsius. But what were these earlier records over which those of Seti I had later been cut? The tantalizing sandstorm made the study slow and painful, but it was at last evident that they were no other than the records and the reliefs of Ikhnaton (Amenhotep IV, fourteenth century B. C.), the great religious revolutionary, the first monotheist in history. Some six years before, I had chanced to find on a monument at Thebes the evidence that this king had founded a religious and political capital called Gem-Aton, in distant Nubia, parallel with his similar religious capital in Tell el-Amarna in Egypt; but this Nubian capital, Gem-Aton, had been lost for thousands of years. I had frequently wondered whether the Nubian city would ever be discovered, and when planning the expedition to Nubia, I often found the question rising, "What if we should find Gem-Aton?" When, therefore, with eyes and ears, with lips and nostrils cumbered with sand, I was painfully following the obscure outlines of these earlier reliefs at Sesebi, dimly glimmering through the later figures of Seti I's records; and there suddenly emerged the fragmentary but unmistakable contour of Ikhnaton's face, it required but little further examination to show that I was standing in his Nubian capital of Gem-Aton. The sudden consciousness of standing thus within the weathered ruins of the earliest sanctuary of monotheism now surviving, lent the place and the moment an impressiveness never to be forgotten.

The rapidly falling waters of the river prevented our attempting anything more than the excavation of the city gate. The walls of the city in which the temple stood were of sun-dried brick, and about twenty-four to twenty-five feet thick. They inclosed a dense mass

of houses, the walls of which are still discernible beneath the rubbish; but the falling waters of the river admonished us, and after making a complete record of the inscriptions we were obliged to leave the excavation of the city to some other explorer, who may penetrate into this distant and inaccessible region. But we had not left the temple far behind when we were stopped by a gale which quickened into a furious tempest of driving sand, and enveloped us in dismal twilight. Even in the cabin the sand fell on one's papers in appreciable thickness, like snow, within an hour. In two hours everything in our cabin was deluged as if by ashes from Vesuvius. There was a pungent odor of dust in the air, it grated between one's teeth, one's ears were full, one's eyebrows and lashes were laden like the dusty miller, it sifted into all boxes and cupboards, photographs and papers, till each leaf was separated from the next by a layer of grit, and it settled on the chemical trays in the dark-room in such quantities that it destroyed disquieting amounts of our precious supplies and sadly injured the plates. Our great desire was to reach the temple of Soleb thirty miles away, but even had we been able to secure camels, it would have been impossible to travel in such a gale. By the twenty-sixth of January the wind had been blowing for sixteen days with but one day's moderation, and for eleven days it had raged night and day without a moment's cessation.

Reaching the splendid Temple of Soleb after long delay it brought us a number of new and important records, but the great difficulty was, that the inability to transport our highest ladders had forced us to leave them at the foot of the Second Cataract, where we expected to pick them up on our return. I succeeded, however, in renting the roof of a native's house for a fortnight, and with the palm trunks on which this roof was supported, we were able to build a shifting scaffolding which lifted ourselves and our great camera to the level of the highest records in the temple.

A fortnight later we abandoned the comfortable boats—comfortable, comparatively speaking—and shifted our entire outfit to a caravan of thirty-three camels. For some weeks we wandered slowly northward through the wild and desolate wadis of the Second Cataract region, stopping from time to time wherever the monuments demanded. Numerous memorials of Egypt's southern advance and slow absorption of the cataract region greeted us as we passed. Now it was but the casual record of a military scribe, as he kept tally of the provision galleys of the invading column as

they were drawn painfully up the raging channels of the cataract; again, it was a stately fortress where the advancing landmarks of the Pharaoh's southern frontier had halted for a century or two. As the spring heat drew on, we approached the southern limit of the first year's campaign, and our long caravan, straggling over the desert, entered the outskirts of Wadi Halfa, bearing in our numerous boxes all the known documents surviving in ancient Nubia, and completing our record of the monuments of a thousand miles of Nile Valley.

THE RELATION OF THE DOCTORATE TO TEACHING[1]

BY STARR WILLARD CUTTING
Head of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures

IS there need of restricting the number of students, encouraged to proceed to the doctorate, beyond the measure of the past and present practice of the University of Chicago?

An argument frequently urged for such restriction is the alleged non-productivity of many of our Doctors after graduation. But statistics show that rather more than 50 per cent. of all our Doctors of three years standing have continued to publish the results of their research since graduation. When, therefore, we recall the serious difficulties for the would-be investigator, presented by most college and secondary school positions, and the further fact that, outside the fields of chemistry and geology, nineteen-twentieths of all our Doctors look to teaching as a practical career, the failure of many Doctors to continue their work as investigators after leaving the University seems to be no conclusive argument against our present practice.

We are reminded further that many of our Doctors fail to meet satisfactorily the exacting demands of their own lecture-rooms and classrooms. Many of our graduates, whose work in the field of special research is excellent, prove to be poor teachers, clumsy in the presentation of their subject, and quite unable either to arouse the interest of their students or to correlate their own efforts with those of their faculty colleagues. It has been urged in the light of this that the course leading to the doctorate should be so modified—by the inclusion either of suitable courses in pedagogy or of actual practice in teaching under competent criticism—as to enable the university to recommend each of its Doctors, not only as a promising scholar, but as a good teacher.

But this line of reasoning assumes, first, that the present tendency of schools and colleges to regard the training for the doctorate as

[1] This contribution continues the discussion of the topic which was considered in the December and January issues of the *Magazine* by Dr. Otis W. Caldwell and Dr. Julian P. Bretz. The three articles are in response to a questionnaire on the subject sent out by the Association of Doctors of Philosophy.

an ideal preparation for the work of teaching is logically sound and likely to continue indefinitely, and, second, that research should be regarded rather in the light of a valuable preparation of the future teacher than as the chief business of a scholar. Yet it is by no means certain that the first of these assumptions is true, and the signal success of those investigators whose work is entirely free from obligation to the profession of teaching is the best possible proof that the second of these assumptions is worthless.

By their attitude toward the degree of Master of Arts American colleges and universities have done much to reduce the esteem in which this degree was formerly held. By the force of English tradition and American practice this degree was long regarded as the academic stamp of a course giving an ideal preparation for the career of a teacher. But it has been assigned latterly here in America such a secondary place in the range of academic honors as to be unattractive to those students who are at once capable and ambitious. The degree is still conferred by many smaller colleges upon all those graduates who lead a reputable life for a few years after graduation. This meaningless use of the degree and the fact that the title A.M. is frequently conferred as a distinction upon those who never received the baccalaureate or who never even attended a college at all, have sadly cheapened the degree in the eyes of the general public. No institution in the whole country confers the degree of A.M. solely in recognition of work, comparable either in quantity or quality to that demanded as a preparation for the doctorate. The nondescript character of the Master's degree and its neglect by the best institutions of the country in favor of the doctorate are, in my opinion, chiefly responsible for the foolish conviction of schools and colleges that the doctorate is the sole academic guarantee of efficiency as a teacher. The American university is not entirely excusable, either, for having made such strenuous efforts to secure for its Doctors positions as teachers, without due regard for their capacity in this important particular.

What the school and college need and what they want is the man with natural aptitude for teaching, whose whole professional training has been wisely shaped to raise his natural aptitude to the point of greatest possible efficiency. They have been latterly encouraged by the university to recognize this man in the Doctor of Philosophy. The result has been a long series of misfits and disappointments; but to infer from this that the university only needs

to add to the preparation for the doctorate certain ingredients, hitherto lacking, is, it seems to me, to exhibit blindness to the relation of cause and effect. For the relatively few men with real aptitude for research can never meet the numerical demand for good teachers in the schools and colleges of the country, even if they continue to be foolishly recommended for such service. An inevitable result of attempting thus to meet this practical demand would be the encouragement of many students, giving no promise of success as investigators, to elect a course supposed to lead to the coveted degree which they could never honestly obtain. The rising tide of school and college demand threatens, in other words, to convert our certificate of proficiency in research into a certificate of educational proficiency.

Recognizing that the highest ability as an investigator is often coupled with the most utter lack of ability as a teacher and that many men, endowed with but moderate ability as investigators, are exceptionally successful as teachers, the proper modification of our present practice seems to me clear. We need a thorough course for teachers, so ordered in point of length and discipline as to warrant a degree comparable in dignity to the doctorate of philosophy and entitling the holder to the confidence of the school and college public, as an able scholar and a promising teacher. It is conceivable that the old degree of A.M. might become significant and desirable, when conferred only for the completion of such a course. But the name of the degree is relatively unimportant. The course itself is, I believe, of the greatest importance as a protection to the research significance of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and as the natural and safe method of meeting a vital need of higher education in America.

THE WRECK OF THE "AEON"

BY BOWER REYNOLDS PATRICK, D.B., '97
Chaplain at the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa

WHEN we sailed past the big American fleet of battleships in San Francisco Bay and out through the Golden Gate on July 6 we little dreamed that our experiences would be unusual and thrilling. For twelve days we sailed over beautiful seas. One day my older boy looked over the side, peered into the depths of the water, and said, "Daddy, see all that ink." On July 18 we were in the southeast trades, which were blowing very hard. That afternoon I asked our captain at what time we would pass Christmas Island, and he replied that we would have the island about twenty-five to thirty miles abeam at 9 o'clock in the evening. At 9:34 the ship was hard aground on the coral sand and rocks of the northerly side of the southeast point of the island, about five miles from the extremity of the point.

At the moment of striking I was in bed leaning on my elbow, readjusting my older boy, who was sleeping with me. I was also listening to the wierd notes of scores of sea birds, that seemed fairly to surround the ship. The ship grounded gently, the officer of the watch having sighted the breakers and signaled full speed astern three or four minutes before we struck. For about an hour and a half the engines kept going full speed astern, but to no avail, and by that time the strong wind and current had carried us broadside to the reef. We were soon hard and fast in that position. As we came around the engines began to twist with the breaking of the bottom frames of the ship. We were then a hopeless wreck, and realized that salvation for us was either the appearance of a ship or the discovery of land. We did not know but that we had struck one of the numerous dreaded sunken reefs of the Pacific, although the captain felt sure that he was so far to the east of Christmas Island that we could not be upon it.

Immediately after grounding, there was a short, wild cry from the Chinese crew, but after that all was quiet and orderly aboard the ship, and each officer and man worked faithfully and well at his allotted task preparing the boats to abandon ship, should that become necessary. The boats were lowered to the rail and pro-

visioned with food and water; the people got their stuff together as best they could, and we all settled down to wait for daybreak. The ship had taken a decided list to port (seaward). We drank tea at midnight, put the children back to bed, and amused ourselves with conjectures as to our whereabouts.

Toward daylight we could make out dim objects in the distance that we thought to be either high land or cocoanut trees. These proved to be small clumps of scrubby bushes not far away, the largest growth we found anywhere on the island. Daylight brought us the cheerful view of dry land not over 400 yards away; it was only a desert island; but it was a dry place where we could set our feet, and there was quiet water on one side of the ship where we could easily get into the boats and make our start through the breakers. I was never gladder to see dry land in all my life than to view that desert island. All night we had realized that we were possibly face to face with many long hot days in open boats, under a tropical sun, perhaps short of water and even food; but here was land, and so close by that we could easily transport food and other stores from the ship.

At about 6 o'clock the captain sent a small boat ashore to carry a line and make it fast on the beach. This done, boats were thereafter hauled back and forth along it with comparative ease and safety. Our party, embracing all the women and children on board, were next sent ashore safely and comfortably, and dry shod, for as soon as the boat grounded on the beach the men quickly gathered up the women and children, and set them high and dry on the rocks.

The day was spent landing provisions and canvas, lumber and other things needed for our immediate comfort. By nightfall we had erected enough tents to make us fairly comfortable and had secured plenty of food stuff. The succeeding days were spent in adding other comforts to our tents, and in landing and storing provisions against a day when the ship might go down, or break to pieces, for we did not know how long we might be left there.

The supply of water was very short. The fresh water tanks on the ship had filled with salt water, with the exception of the small gravity tank on the superstructure, which fortunately had been freshly filled an hour before the ship struck. We faced a water famine for twelve days, at the end of which time this peril was averted by the completion of an extemporized distiller, capable of making forty or fifty gallons of fresh water per day, and by the

discovery of good fresh water seven feet below the surface of the coral sand about five hundred yards from the beach.

At the end of the first month the ship's officers had fitted one of the life boats with a motor that had been found in the cargo, and the captain, second officer, and two engineers started for the cable station on Fanning Island. That night they met with a mishap at sea and the next morning found that they had drifted back almost to their starting-point. As soon as they could repair the damage to the boat and engine they returned to the wreck. We were glad to see them safe, but felt disappointed at the failure of the expedition. The boat was repaired and such changes were made as were necessary to put it in first-class condition. Almost one month after a fresh start was made for the cable station. This time they were successful and brought us speedy relief.

Twenty-four hours before the relief ship was sighted a little daughter was born to Mrs. Patrick. The *Australian Star* of Sydney, has dubbed her "The Luck of Christmas Island." It was a happy and yet very trying moment for my family as we looked out across the waste of sand and saw the fine passenger liner, the Royal Mail Steamer "Manuka," skirting the southern side of the island, hastening to our rescue. We knew that we must now move mother and infant at a most critical time. This was done early the following morning so skilfully and courteously that there were no ill results, even of a temporary nature; and in spite of the fact that a high sea was running, a strong wind blowing, and the tide was like a mill race. It is no disparagement of the courage, skill, and power of those who did the work for me to say that the most trying experience we had in connection with the wreck was in being relieved.

From Christmas Island the "Manuka" took us to Suva, the pretty little capital of the Fijis. There the U. S. S. "Solace" picked us up and conveyed us to this landlocked haven in the midst of the southern seas, and it was with glad hearts that we looked out one morning and saw the beautiful mountains of this island, toward which we had been journeying for three months and a day.

ADDRESSES AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE DARWIN CENTENARY

Under the auspices of the Biological Club of the University of Chicago, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin was marked by a series of notable addresses on the work and influence of the great scientist. At the opening address given in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on the evening of February 1, the President of the University presided and introduced the speaker, Professor Edwin Grant Conklin, Ph.D., head of the department of zoölogy in Princeton University, whose subject was "The World's Debt to Darwin." The first part of the address is published in this issue of the *Magazine;* the closing part will appear in the April number. Professor Conklin is one of the leading zoölogists of the country, and has at various times been connected with the Ohio Wesleyan University, Northwestern University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

On February 2 in Kent Theater Professor George H. Mead, of the Department of Philosophy, gave an address on the subject of "The World of Thought before and after the Publication of *The Origin of Species.*" On February 4, Professor Forest R. Moulton, of the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, gave an address on "Cosmic Evolution;" and on February 9, Professor Albert P. Mathews, of the Department of Physiology, discussed the subject of "Bridging the Gap between Living and Lifeless." From February 10 to March 18 eleven other addresses were given in the same place, the subjects and speakers being as follows: "Phylogeny," by Professor Samuel W. Williston, of the Department of Paleontology; "Variation and Heredity," by Assistant Professor William L. Tower, of the Department of Zoölogy; "The Interpretation of Environment," by Assistant Professor Henry C. Cowles, of the Department of Botany; "Darwinism and Political Science," by Associate Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the Department of Political Science; "Human Evolution—Physical and Social," by Assistant Professor George A. Dorsey, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology; "The Influence of Darwinism on Psychology," by Professor James R. Angell, Head of the Department of Psychology; "The Theory of Individual Development," by Professor Frank R. Lillie, of the Department of Zoölogy; "The Evolution of Religion," by Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School; "Darwinism and Experimental Methods in Botany," by Professor Daniel T. MacDougal, of the Carnegie Institute; "Evolution in Language and in the Study of Language," by Professor Carl Darling Buck, Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Indo-European Comparative Philology; and "Selection, Mutation, and Orthogenesis," by Professor Charles O. Whitman, Head of the Department of Zoölogy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CONVENTION

At the opening session of the Sixth General Convention of the Religious Education Association held in Chicago February 9–11 President Harry Pratt Judson presided, and Professor Emil G. Hirsch, of the Department of Semitics, discussed the subject of "Religious Education and Moral Efficiency." On the evening of February 10, in Orchestra Hall, President Judson spoke on the subject of "Religious Cooperation." At later sessions of the convention other members of the University Faculties took part, as follows: Professor Charles R. Henderson, Head of the Department of Ecclesiastical Sociology; Professor Ira M. Price, of the Department of Semitics; Associate Professor Clyde W. Votaw, of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation; Professor

Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School; Professor Marion Talbot, Dean of Women; Professor Theodore G. Soares and Associate Professor Allan Hoben, of the Department of Practical Theology; Professor James H. Tufts, Head of the Department of Philosophy; Assistant Professor Herbert L. Willett, of the Department of Semitics; Mr. Lester B. Jones, Director of Music; and Mrs. Zella A. Dixson, Associate Librarian.

President Judson was a member of the Chicago executive committee, and also chairman of the reception committee; Associate Professor Votaw was a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the committee on arrangements; Mr. Lester B. Jones was chairman of the music committee; Assistant Professor Willett was chairman of the committee on Sunday services; and Associate Professor Gerald B. Smith, chairman of the committee on hospitality.

THE MENDELSSOHN CENTENARY

In celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the Theodore Thomas Orchestra gave a concert in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on the afternoon of February 3. There was present an audience of eleven hundred—the largest attendance at any concert given at the University of Chicago. The audience showed an enthusiastic appreciation of the programme, which was remarkable not only for the interpretation of the special Mendelssohn number but also for that of the Beethoven and Wagner selections.

The following programme was given:

A Midsummer Night's Dream, *Mendelssohn*
Overture, Nocturne, Scherzo.
Symphony Number 5, C Minor, Opus 67 *Beethoven*
Allegro con brio, Andante con moto, Scherzo, Finale.
Bacchanale from Tannhäuser, *Wagner*
Overture to Tannhäuser.....*Wagner*

COMPLETION OF THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND

President Harry Pratt Judson announced the completion of the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library fund on January 29, giving the total raised by popular subscription as $214,000, which will be supplemented by the gift of $600,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. Ground for the library will be broken this spring, and the library will be completed some time next year. The fund, including interest, will amount to $870,000 by the time the library is finished. President Judson also announced a gift of $40,000 to be added to the endowment fund of the library, the name of the donor being withheld.

THE FACULTIES

Professor Ludwig Hektoen, Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, gave an address on January 14, 1909, at a special meeting of the Medical Society of Christiania, Norway.

"The Longevity of Seeds" is the subject of a discussion in the January (1909) number of the *Botanical Gazette,* by Dr. William Crocker, of the Department of Botany.

"The Scientific Study of Religion" is the subject of a contribution in the *Standard* of January 30, 1909, by Associate Professor Gerald B. Smith, of the Department of Systematic Theology.

In the January (1909) issue of *Modern Philology* appears the fourth contribution on "Mediaeval Latin Lyrics," by Assistant Professor Philip S. Allen, of the Department of German.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Head of the Department of Political Economy, contributes to the March (1909) issue of *Scribner's Magazine* a discussion of "Government vs. Bank Issues."

Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, Dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science, gave an address before the Hamilton Club of Chicago on January 8, the subject being "The Causes of Earthquakes."

"Dutch Landscape and Marine Painters" was the subject of an illustrated contribution in the February (1909) number of the *Chau-*

tauquan magazine by Assistant Professor George B. Zug, of the Department of the History of Art.

The twelfth and closing contribution on the subject of Industrial Insurance is made to the January (1909) number of the *American Journal of Sociology,* by Professor Charles R. Henderson, Head of the Department of Ecclesiastical Sociology.

In the February number of the *Biblical World* Professor Theodore G. Soares, of the Department of Practical Theology, has a contribution entitled "The Worth of a Man," and Dr. Henry B. Sharman discusses the subject of "The Expanding Church."

Professor Starr Willard Cutting, Head of the Department of German, gave an address on January 11, in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute before the Germanistic Society of Chicago, his subject being "The Earliest German *Burschenschaft* in Its Relation to Germany and the United States."

"The Native Peoples of the Philippines" was the subject of an illustrated lecture before the Geographic Society of Chicago on the evening of January 15, by Associate Professor Frederick Starr, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The lecture was given in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute.

"The Great Seaports of Europe" was the subject of an address before the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Banking on January 12, by Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode, of the Department of Geography. Mr. Goode also spoke on the same subject before the City Club of Chicago on January 23.

"The Industrial Adjustment of the Immigrant" was the subject of an address before the School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago, on January 28, by Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, of the Department of Household Administration. Miss Breckinridge is the director of the League for the Protection of Immigrants.

"Lincoln, the Prophet of Democracy" was the subject of the address given at the University Chapel Assembly on February 11 in celebration of the Lincoln Centenary, by Professor Albion W. Small, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature. The President of the University presided at the exercises.

Among the speakers at the annual banquet of the Geographic Society of Chicago held at the Auditorium Hotel on February 11 were Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode, of the Department of Geography; Professor James H. Breasted, of the Department of Semitics; and Professor Charles R. Barnes, of the Department of Botany.

"The Debates in the Irish House of Commons, 1776–1789" was the subject of a contribution in the January (1909) number of the *English Historical Review,* by Dr. Marcus W. Jernegan, of the Department of History. Mr. Jernegan also contributed to the December (1908) number of the *Educational Bimonthly* an article on "An Unsolved Problem in Secondary Education."

"A Positive Method for an Evangelical Theology" is the subject of a contribution in the January (1909) number of the *American Journal of Theology* by Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School. A critical note in the same number on "The Modern-Positive Movement in Theology" is contributed by Associate Professor Gerald B. Smith, of the Department of Systematic Theology.

"Race Prospects in Western Canada" was the subject of an illustrated contribution in the February (1909) issue of the *World To-Day* by Professor Charles R. Henderson, Head of the Department of Ecclesiastical Society. To the same number Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School, contributes a discussion, under the general heading of The Awakened Church, of the subject of "The Church and Social Service."

Lincoln addresses were given by Francis Wayland Shepardson, Associate Professor of American History, on February 8, before the

Harper chapter of the National Baptist Brotherhood in the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago, on the subject, "The Religion of Abraham Lincoln." On February 9 before the Fort Dearborn Guild of young women in the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, on "The Tenderness of Lincoln;" on February 11 the speech of acceptance on behalf of the University at the presentation of a bronze tablet containing the Gettysburg Address; and on February 12 before the faculty and students of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., on the subject of "Abraham Lincoln: An Individual and an Ideal."

"The Religion of Persia" was the general subject of the series of Haskell Lectures given this year in the Haskell Oriental Museum from January 13 to 21, by A. V. Williams Jackson, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University. The special subjects of the lectures were as follows: "Persia and Its Ancient Sacred Books;" "Zoroaster, One of the Great Religious Teachers of the East;" "Zoroastrianism, the Historic Religion of Iran;" "Development of the Ancient Persian Faith;" "Mithraism, Manichaeism, and Mazdakism;" and "Later Religious History of Persia." This is the thirteenth annual series of lectures on the Haskell Foundation, the last series being given by Professor Maurice Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins University, on the subject of "The Religion of the Veda."

The opening contribution in the January (1909) number of the *Astrophysical Journal,* entitled "Notes on the Possibility of Fission of a Contracting Rotating Fluid Mass," is by Associate Professor Forest R. Moulton, of the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics. "Interaction of Sun-Spots" is discussed in the same number by Philip Fox and Giorgio Abetti, of the Yerkes Observatory, the article being illustrated by three plates. "Spectrum of Comet Morehouse (1908*c*)" is the subject of an illustrated contribution by Professor Edwin B. Frost and Mr. J. A. Parkhurst, of the Observatory, and Professor Edwin E. Barnard contributes a third paper on "Photographic Observations of Comet *c*1908 (Morehouse)," illustrated by five plates. Mr. Barnard also contributes an article on "The Colors of Some of the Stars in the Globular Cluster *M* 13 Herculis."

In the series of Constructive Bible Studies edited by Ernest De Witt Burton, Head of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation, the latest issue from the University of Chicago Press is entitled *Heroes of Israel,* by Theodore Gerald Soares, Professor of Homiletics and Religious Education. The volume, of about four hundred pages, contains thirty-five chapters which include the Bible stories of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua and Caleb, Gideon, Samson, Ruth, Samuel and Eli, Samuel and Saul, Jonathan, David, Solomon, Elijah, Elisha, Nehemiah, Esther, Judas, and Daniel. There are also maps of the Semitic world and of Canaan and illustrations showing a caravan in Palestine, portrait statues of Ramses II, brick-making in Egypt, Michelangelo's Moses and David, Cedars of Lebanon, and Esther's palace. The text used is that of the British revisers, and the explanatory material is reduced to a minimum so as to let the stories speak for themselves. Each narative is followed by a brief account of the significance of the story and by questions for a written review. There are also three general reviews covering the book. A teacher's manual accompanies the volume. Acknowledgement is made of the valuable help given by the general editor of the series, Professor Ernest D. Burton, and by Assistant Professor J. M. P. Smith, of the Department of Semitics.

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

MICHIGAN AND THE CONFERENCE

What is generally considered as the first move toward a resumption of athletic relations between Michigan and the Conference Colleges was made on February 3 when the Athletic Board of Control of the University of Minnesota accepted a contract offered by Michigan which calls for a game at Northrup field on November 20, 1909, and a return date at Ann Arbor the year following. According to the rules of the Conference no member will play any university outside of the Conference that does not conform to Conference regulations. It is inferred, therefore, that Michigan has promised to observe all Conference rules from now on, inasmuch as a game with Minnesota would have been impossible under any other conditions.

That a sweeping change in the control of Michigan's athletics is near appears evident. One of the important Conference rules is that the faculty must be in full and complete control of the athletic interests of the institution—as a prerequisite for membership. The moot point at Michigan, whether the Board of Regents, or certain graduates, or the Faculty is the proper governing body, must necessarily be near a solution. The pressure that has been brought to bear in recent months by alumni all over the United States is understood to be a powerful factor in the movement toward complete faculty control and a return to membership in the Conference.

Since the end of the football season of 1908, which resulted so disastrously for Michigan, there has been considerable comment in college publications on the advisability of Michigan's returning to the Conference and accepting Conference rules. The reason urged has been that Michigan's ill-luck was due to the fact that the colleges she played had many different eligibility rules and standards. The sentiment of the alumni was made public in an editorial article in the *Michigan Alumnus* for January, which declared Michigan could return to the Conference without loss of prestige and at the expense of very minor adjustments. Comment favorable to Michigan's return has since appeared in the *Wisconsin Spectator,* the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* and the *Daily Illini.* A recent editorial in the *Michigan Daily* took the *Alumnus* to task for its point of view, but this is not held to reflect the more sober judgment of the great majority which is anxious to uphold a high standard.

The *Alumnus* believes that the real question involved seems to be whether the Faculty of the university or the Board of Regents shall control her athletics. It considers many of the questions that were the bone of contention a few years ago solved in the course of events. The rule which limited athletes to three years of athletic work is no longer considered important, because the men affected will be out of school by the end of this year. The question of a training table can be settled easily, says the *Alumnus,* and adds: "It is safe to say that no football team in any of our large universities with a few possible exceptions is without something corresponding to a training table." This leads us to question the sources of information of the *Alumnus.* The limitation of games is also found to have been settled automatically, some of the Conference colleges now playing seven games, which Michigan asked for. The difference in preliminary training, says this publication, has taken care of itself, so much so that this year Michigan will begin training a day after the Conference colleges. The disputed point is still that of "home rule," concerning which the *Alumnus* says:

> It is advocated by those who uphold this policy that it would be better for Michigan to control her own policies rather than to be subject to the dictation of the Conference and especially

of the smaller colleges which are included in the Conference, and whose problems and interests are presumably not those of the larger colleges. There is also a feeling that Michigan might be involved under the Conference in schedules several years ahead with other colleges, and that is felt to be undesirable.

Against these arguments for "home rule," those who advocate Conference control believe in the uniformity in rules which the Conference assures and also the impossibility of changing rules to suit the requirements of individual players. Michigan, in her present position, playing with universities governed by so many different eligibility rules, is in a very difficult and often disadvantageous position, and the ensuring of an absolute uniformity in rules is felt to be a great gain for good sportsmanship and better university feeling. The friends of the Conference also believe that it effectually prevents any backward steps. It would be far easier for one university to let down the rules, than for such an organization as the Conference. The most effective argument perhaps for the Conference is more or less altruistic—the influence of its solidarity on outside colleges, which would result in a very general elevation of athletic standards in the smaller colleges, and therefore on athletics in general, not only in the West, but eventually in the whole country.

The *Wisconsin Spectator* believes that the natural rivals of Michigan are in the West and looks forward to the speedy restoration of athletic relations. "Michigan must bear in mind, however," says the *Spectator*. "that the will of the majority must rule and that if she returns she must in common with other institutions be governed by the rules promulgated by the Conference." The chief regret of the *Daily Illini* is that Michigan in baseball "was the only team that could make a good showing against the Orange and Blue." The *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* does not look for a change in athletic conditions at Michigan until the end of the present college year. Asserting that it seems certain Director Baird will resign then the *Magazine* says: "The attitude after that time will depend largely upon the selection of Baird's successor, as it is probable that the Board of Control, now dominated by anti-Conference men, will be changed to conform to the policy of the new athletic director."

AWARDS IN ECONOMICS

University of Chicago alumni were recipients of important prizes in the fourth Hart, Schaffner & Marx award, which is given annually for papers on economic subjects. The first graduate prize of 1908 was given Oscar Douglas Skelton, Ph.D., '08, assistant professor in political science in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, for an essay entitled "The Case against Socialism." A second prize of $500 was given Emily Fogg Meade, '97, wife of Edward Sherwood Meade, instructor in history in the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of Mrs. Meade's paper was "Agricultural Resources of the United States." A prize of $1,000 was awarded in 1907 to Albert N. Merritt, Ph.D., '06, for an essay entitled "Federal Regulation of Railway Rates."

For the fifth year the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prizes open up opportunities for college men to get a hearing and at the same time an adequate reward for the time spent on their work. For the competition that closes June 1, 1909, prizes are offered under two general heads for three classes of contestants, the first including any American without restriction, the second any undergraduate of an American college, and the third any person who has not had an academic training. The prizes offered make a total of $2,000. The committee in charge of the contest is composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, of Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Horace White, of New York City; and Carroll D. Wright, of Clark College.

THE MEN'S COMMONS

Within the last year patronage of the private dining-room of the Men's Commons has grown so large that

hardly an evening passes but that some University organization meets there. The January report of Mr. T. L. Barrell, manager of the Men's Commons, shows that frequently two clubs have been served on the same evening, one dining in the Commons Café, which will accommodate a great many more people than the private dining-room. The organizations making use of the rooms are of many different interests. During the month dinners have been given by the Commercial Club, the Pen Club, the Fencibles, the officers of the University Press, the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, the Phi Beta Pi fraternity, the members of Section I of Hitchcock Hall, the Order of the Iron Mask, and on several occasions by organizations connected with Hyde Park churches, in which University men are interested. On January 22 a number of alumni of Purdue University gathered in the private dining-room. During October, 1908, 969 meals were served in the private dining-room, and in November, 1908, the number increased to 1,085.

The Men's Commons alone has been enjoying an increasing patronage from year to year. In October, 1908, 22,973 meals were served, as against 21,789 in October, 1907. In contrast to 18,375 meals served in November, 1907, is the total of 19,486 served in November, 1908. The summer of 1908 was the biggest in the history of the Commons. In July 45,134 meals were served, and the summer months show an increase of 20,000 meals over those of 1907. The biggest day was July 21, when 1,728 persons were served. The Commons management likes to look back on this as a day on which the kitchen worked like a charm, being able to serve eight meals a minute, or 480 an hour. What a field is here for the statistician, should he care to figure up the number of pies cut, eggs fried, and gallons of coffee used.

Appreciation of the uses of the Commons does not appear to be lacking among the University public. Its steadily growing patronage seems to show that the students are satisfied with the service. The unfailing support that the Commons is getting should be reciprocated by the persistent attempt of the management to keep the Commons service up to the highest state of efficiency.

"PROM" EXPENSES

Declaring that "the essence of democracy is simplicity," the *Yale Alumni Weekly* of January 13 feels that it will hardly be claimed that the simplicities of the Yale prom are as yet strikingly dominant. Its remonstrance against prom expenses, together with an announcement made recently by the Yale prom committee, declaring that flowers for guests would not be in favor during prom week, leads to the conclusion that social demands are rather heavy on Yale undergraduates. Similar protests have been made at other universities. At the University of Chicago, on the other hand, students have been uniformly free from an excessive expenditure for proms.

The reason for this is found perhaps in the fact that proms are one-night social functions at Chicago, while at many universities they last a week, combining house parties, theater parties, and private dances. The management of the Chicago proms has been conservative for years. The following table of expenses of one man is typical:

Ticket	$4.00
Flowers	1.00
Cab hire	4.00
	9.00

Cab hire for longer distances may increase by a dollar; more often it is less when four people occupy the same carriage.

Although the proms should be the most important social affairs in undergraduate life they are frequently handicapped by being placed in competition with numberless social functions in the city itself. The activities of the student body are dissipated over the entire city, which is one reason why the attendances at the proms are never exceptionally large. Again, their appeal does not seem to be wide enough to in-

clude all who attended the dance of the University Settlement on January 30. This is to be regretted, but it is a condition which must be overcome by new methods.

The work of prom committees merits support. Committeemen give their time freely. The decorations are costly. The luncheons in Hutchinson Hall have been uniformly satisfactory. If the under-graduate who asserts that a prom is beyond his reach will revise the amount he spends for theaters and other pleasures that he indulges in during the year, he will find himself not only able to support the prom, but amply compensated for his sacrifice. That spirit of loyalty which is making the University Commons successful, is building the new Harper Memorial Library and is agitating a new gymnasium for the women, can work effectively for the proms.

UNIVERSITY CONDITIONS, EAST AND WEST

In a careful study of Yale University in the *Independent* for February 4, Edwin E. Slosson, Ph.D., '94, tells why the summer school at Yale proved a failure. The department was opened July 6, 1905, and was conducted for three seasons, in which the students numbered 269, 207, and 139. The expense for the first two years was $2,000 and $9,000. The school was not incorporated in the university and full credit was denied summer students. Dr. Slosson believes this to have been one of the main reasons for its failure. Comparing this with the summer school at the University of Chicago, he says:

> President Harper, in starting the summer work at Chicago, in 1894, showed the same boldness and determination as President Eliot in introducing the elective system at Harvard. He made it the full equivalent of the other quarters, with instructors of the highest standing and full university credit for the work done. It was an astonishing success from the start and is one of the most profitable features of the University of Chicago in every sense of the word. The work done in the summer is in general both more thorough and more advanced than that of the winter quarters, and the University has extended its influence all over the South and West by means of it. Other universities have imitated the plan more or less completely and with similar success.

Dr. Slosson notes a curious difference between the influence of the alumni of eastern and western colleges. He finds western alumni urging their Alma Mater forward, sometimes overruling president, trustees, and faculty and forcing the university, by control of the legislature, to take steps to bring it into closer touch with modern life. The eastern alumni he finds conservative, even reactionary, "opposing almost any change, wise or unwise." He believes eastern alumni to be generous to their universities, but, as a body, desirous of keeping their Alma Mater unaltered. "It is the alumni, I believe," he says, "who are responsible for the preservation of Old South Middle, which makes Yale look like a full-grown rooster with a bit of the shell from which it was hatched stuck on its back."

In his inquiries Dr. Slosson found a lack of co-operation or team-play in the university as a whole. He commends the religious atmosphere, and says that in no other university that he visited does the Y. M. C. A. stand so high in the student body, or exert so much influence in student and political affairs. Chicago men will be interested to know that at Yale interest in debating is sadly lacking, and that the attendance at a Yale-Harvard debate in Woolsey Hall was made up of "a very tepid audience, mostly women and townspeople." In discussing the make-up of the Senior societies Dr. Slosson believes that scholarship has little weight in the question of eligibility. Athletics he considers overdone. "The finest thing about Yale," he says in his concluding paragraph, "is the student body." This, he feels, is made up of wide-awake and well-ordered young men, not cynical, blasé, or prematurely aged, nor awkward, unruly, and obstreperous.

CORRESPONDENCE

[The Editors of *The University of Chicago Magazine* welcome letters from graduates, faculty, and students on University topics. Correspondence should bear the signature of the writer. The *Magazine* is not responsible for opinions expressed in contributions.]

THE FIRST GLEE CLUB

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: The first Glee Club of the University of Chicago was composed of Ira Allen and George Horne, first tenors; A. A. Stagg and Howard Prescott, second tenors; Warren P. Behan, first bass; Alfred Williams and Earl V. Pierce, second basses. The Glee Club of 1892–93, had its pictures taken at a studio which soon after burned, destroying the plate, so that no pictures of this first club ever appeared.

Mr. Allen studied theology and after graduation became a pastor at Rock Island, Ill. Later he returned to Chicago to become assistant professor of systematic theology in McCormick Theological Seminary. George Horne was a member of the University Divinity School. It was his delight to sing to the patients in the city hospitals Sunday afternoons. He bubbled over with life and good cheer. After leaving the University he entered upon mission work in Indian Territory, where he preached to the Indians. His friends wanted him to return to England, his native land, but he did not feel that he could leave his work among the Indians. Later his health became impaired and he died, I believe, in California. A. A. Stagg, the honored and beloved director of athletics in the University, was then, as now, always ready to lend his voice, hand, or influence to any cause which was of service to the University. Howard Prescott is now one of the successful business men of his native city, Cleveland. Alfred Williams has continued to develop his splendid voice by study in London and Paris, singing most acceptably in church, concert, and oratory. The attainments of the other members of this first club I do not recall, for, after leaving the University they doubtless took up their life work remote from the scenes of their college days.

My pictures of the clubs for the early years I turned over to the University, and they will be found in the care of Mr. David A. Robertson, secretary to the President. A complete list of all the musical clubs for the first nine years of the University may be found in the Musical Record Book.

WARDNER WILLIAMS

Denver, Colo., January 27, 1909

THE NEW ALUMNI DAY

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: On the Saturday afternoon preceding the Convocation of June, 1908, I attended the first alumni meeting after graduating from the University of Chicago. My wife came with me in the hope of meeting some of my classmates, and I felt a little proud to have her come, hoping that she would see a great demonstration of Chicago alumni spirit. The joke was on me, however, when we entered the "velvet silence" of Mandel Hall and became members of the company described by Mr. Robertson in his article in the January number of the *Magazine*. It seemed everybody wanted to get away as quickly as possible because it was Saturday afternoon. I did not understand the reason, but after the meeting learned that there were ball games, a conference meet, and the inter-scholastic, all of which were more interesting than an alumni meeting. I have since wondered why it was that this alumni meeting was held at that time every year. Saturday afternoon to the local alumni, not only in the immediate vicinity of the University, but in the whole city, is a great holiday time in June. It is the time of the year when the young people want

to get out to the public parks or amusement parks and when young married ones wish to spend their time with their families and the "kids." It must be remembered that every year there are more alumni families and that it is more important for them to have their outing on Saturday afternoon than it is for them to attend an alumni meeting in the silence of Mandel Hall.

This new plan, to have the alumni luncheon on Convocation Day, seems to me to be the right idea. The local alumni will have no excuse for not attending, and if they will have the opportunity not only of meeting their fellow-classmates but also of listening to such great men as the speakers for the Convocations, they will most certainly come. I believe, too, that alumni will come from surrounding towns and from longer distances if they know there will be one big day when the whole University family will be gathered together.

I think it would be a capital idea to have Mr. Robertson's article published in pamphlet form and sent to every alumnus of the University.

WILLIAM J. MCDOWELL, '02

Chicago, January 22, 1909

AN ALUMNAE VIEW

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: There is general satisfaction among the alumnae over the proposed change in Alumni Day, or, more truly, concurrence in it. Many know that they cannot go on that day, but as they did not go on Saturday they think that the change will probably find a larger number who can and will go. The Alumnae Club, however, proposes to hold the breakfast on Saturday, as usual. The sentiment of those I have talked with is not favorable to the merging of the University Luncheon and the Alumni Dinner.

KATE B. MILLER, '02

Chicago, February 6, 1909

GARGOYLETTES

FATHER OF ELECTIVE SYSTEM

Thomas Jefferson, and not President Eliot, deserves credit for introducing the elective system, says Robert K. Massie, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, in a letter to *Collier's.* Mr. Massie quotes Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard as saying: "Fifty years before the administration of Harvard offered even a modest recognition to the principle of election it was absolutely accepted here (the University of Virginia) by the genius, foresight, and philosophic grasp of Mr. Jefferson."

FOOTBALL VERSUS PRAYER

Willie, aged five, was taken by his father to his first football game, says *Success.* The feature that caught his chief approval, however, did not become evident till he said his prayers that night. To the horror of his parents Willie prayed, with true football snap:

God bless papa,
God bless mama,
God bless Willie;
Boom! Rah! Rah!

SIGNIFICANCE OF A DEGREE

Whether a man is called a Doctor of Philosophy or a Doctor of Science does not necessarily depend upon the type of his mind or the dominant character of his education or the subject of his original work. It may depend merely on whether he did or did not read *De Bello Gallico* in the original seven years before. Imperious Caesar still rules.—Ex.

AT THE GAME

She—Why doesn't the Chicago team pay more attention to us girls?

He—The Chicago team, my dear, is strictly a Stagg affair.—*Wisconsin Sphinx.*

BY DEGREES

College men are very slow,
They seem to take their ease;
For even when they graduate,
They do it by degrees.
—*Columbia Jester.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GLEE CLUB

A home concert will be given in Mandel Hall on March 11. Alumni may reserve seats by mail.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

ATHLETICS

Chicago defeated the track team of the University of Illinois at Bartlett Gymnasium on February 5 by the close score of 44 to 42. The clever work of Captain Lingle, who defeated Lindberg in the quarter-mile run early in the meet started the scoring for Chicago. Ten points were won by Comstock and eight by Stophlet and Timblin. May, McCord, and Washburne proved strong point winners for the Illinois team. Comstock gave an excellent account of himself in the mile and half-mile runs, his time for the half-mile, 2:05 1–5, taking three-fifths of a second off the record for Bartlett Gymnasium, made by Cahill of Chicago. Timblin took second place in the 440 and 880 yard races. Jacobs won the pole vault at 11 feet 2 inches.

The indoor track schedule for the rest of the Winter Quarter will include the following events:

Friday, Feb. 26—Illinois basket-ball team at Chicago; Lake Forest vs. Chicago 1912 at Chicago.
Saturday, Feb. 27—Track meet between Illinois 1912 and Chicago 1912 at Chicago; First preliminary of the Cook County High School meet at Bartlett Gymnasium.
Friday, March 5—Track meet, Chicago at Illinois; second preliminary of Cook County High School meet.
Saturday, March 6—Basket-ball, Wisconsin at Chicago.
Friday, March 12—Third preliminary of the Cook County High School meet in Bartlett Gymnasium.
Saturday, March 13—Chicago basket-ball team at Minnesota; Chicago swimming team at Illinois.
Thursday, March 18—Cook County Bible Class track meet in Bartlett Gymnasium.
Saturday, March 20—Semi-finals of the Cook County High School meet in Bartlett Gymnasium; A. A. U. meet in Bartlett Gymnasium.
Saturday, March 27—Finals of the Cook County High School meet.

The following outdoor track schedule has been made public:

April 17—Tryouts for the Pennsylvania relay races for varsity and prep school teams.
April 24—Pennsylvania relay races.
May 8—Chicago at Wisconsin, dual meet.
May 15—Illinois at Chicago, dual meet.
May 22—Purdue at Chicago, dual meet.

Chicago's confidence in the Varsity basket-ball team was renewed with the opening victories of the season, and many look forward to another championship year. The defeat of Indiana at Bartlett Gymnasium on January 15 by a score of 18 to 12, after a close game disquieted the students at first, but subsequent victories over Purdue on January 23 by a score of 31 to 11 and over Northwestern on January 30 by 28 to 4 increased their expectations. Iowa was defeated on January 28 by a score of 29 to 10 and Wisconsin, which had been expected to prove the most formidable opponent of the month, fell on February 6 by a score of 10 to 5. The return of Orville H. Page added another member of the championship team of 1908. Hoffman and Kelly distinguished themselves from the first, and "Long John" Schommer proved himself as adept at goals as in his former work. Page gave a good account of himself from his first game, that with Purdue. Captain Georgen played remarkably well in spite of the fact that early in the season he had just recovered from an attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Chicago's official football schedule for 1909 may be lengthened to seven games by Conference vote. The dates already announced are: October 16, Illinois at Chicago; October 30, Minnesota at Minneapolis; November 13, Cornell at Ithaca; and November 30, Wisconsin at Chicago. The request from the United States Naval Academy at Indianapolis for a game could not be filled, owing to the schedule already outlined. The announcement of January 29 that Michigan had signed two games with Minnesota will not affect the schedule of the University of Chicago for the coming year.

Members of the fencing, wrest-

ling, and gymnastic teams met the athletes of the Vorwaerts Turnverein of Chicago in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 10 and demonstrated the advance secondary athletics have made in Chicago. The gymnastic teams used the side horse, parallel bars, and rings, while the fencers met with foils, dueling swords, and broadswords. Secondary athletics are becoming more and more popular with the students.

SOCIAL EVENTS

On the night of February 19 Bartlett Gymnasium was the scene of the most important student social event of the Winter Quarter, the Washington Promenade. Renslow Sherer and Miss Helen Hurd led the grand march. Tasteful decorations transformed the big gymnasium into a spacious ballroom, where about ninety couples danced. The chairmen of the important committees were Walter P. Steffen, finance; John F. Dille, arrangements; William P. MacCracken, reception; Miss Lulubel Walker, decoration, and Walter S. Morrison, printing.

The Washington Promenade was the second social affair of the quarter in Bartlett Gymnasium. On the cold night of January 30 over six hundred students attended the second annual dance for the University Settlement. The event was charmingly informal. Tags, which had been sold during the week as tickets to the dance, also served as cards of identification, so that everyone was made acquainted. Cider, apples, and doughnuts were served. The disinterested work of the student committees netted a respectable sum for the Settlement.

Class dances will be more numerous as the quarter grows older. The class of 1911 continued its custom by giving a valentine party at the Reynolds Club on the afternoon of February 15.

The fire of February 4 on the second floor of the Reynolds Club, which did damage to the extent of about $700 did not interfere with any activities of the club except billiards. The smoker of February 6 brought forward much talent hitherto unsuspected, the programme including songs by the Glee Club, an act by Baukhage, Benzies, and Merrill, and a sketch by Bowman and Brandt. Loraine Northrup gave a violin solo. The annual reception to President and Mrs. Judson was held on February 11.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Martin Ryerson the classes in art and architecture under Mr. George Breed Zug were given two boxes at the performance, on January 27, of the Pageant of the Renaissance, at the Art Institute.

An important reception of the University Commercial Club was held in the rooms of the Reynolds Club on the evening of Wednesday, January 27. Dean Nathaniel Butler and Professor Frederick Starr were the principal speakers. The guests of the club included about a dozen representative Chicago business men.

DRAMATICS

A final revision of the new Blackfriar play is being made by Howard P. Blackford, Hurnard Kenner, Richard E. Myers, and Charles Willard, the successful authors and composers. The decision of the play committee was given out on February 3. Four plays were entered in the competition, *More than Poet,* by the authors named; *Maroonland,* by Carl Burton, '08, and George Garrett; *The Lord of Makow,* by Herbert Keller, Karl Keefer, and Gordon Ericson, and *Nixon '99,* by Bernard I. Bell, '07, and Earl Bowlby. The play probably will be produced the second week in May.

The action of *More than Poet* takes place on the cat farm of an elderly spinster who is in love with the verses of a lunatic poet. She is entertaining the college friends of her niece at her home. The hero of the play loves the niece, but his suit is opposed by the aunt. In the middle of the festivities the cook leaves, declaring that she will no longer cook for cats. In order to make her stay the college men must make love to her, and by lot the hero becomes the victim. His pre-

dicament is increased when he is introduced as the lunatic poet. Finally the poet also appears on the scene when he is not wanted. The complications are said to be laugh-provoking in the extreme.

Parts have been assigned by the Dramatic Club for Goldini's *The Fan,* which is to be given March 4 and 5. The cast will include fourteen people. Coach Wallace will secure special costuming for the play by co-operating with the Alliance Française.

Two plays are being prepared by the women's colleges for an early presentation. The Sock and Buskin of Philosophy College will give *The Piper Pays,* and the Greenroom of Literature College will present *Engaging Janet.*

DEBATING

Chicago's even break in the Triangle League, resulting from the victory over Michigan and the defeat by Northwestern, has inspired renewed debating activities. The showing is much better than that of last year, when Chicago suffered two defeats, and leads enthusiastic members of the Platform Club to prophesy that Chicago will bag two victories next year. In the debate just closed the affirmative team was made up of Isaac E. Ferguson, Heber P. Hostetter, and W. J. Black, and the negative team of Paul O'Donnell, J. W. Hoover, and Clarence A. Bales.

Vallee O. Appel, S. E. Earle, and Allan Loth were chosen to champion the interests of Philosophy College against the teams of the other Junior colleges. The subject for debate is "*Resolved,* That Women Should Be Allowed to Vote in Chicago on the Same Basis as Men."

Members of the Fencibles renewed their interest in debate at a dinner for Henry Porter Chandler on January 19, in the private dining-room of the University Commons. Vallee O. Appel presided.

Debates that have all the vigor and sincerity of those they aim to represent are being held every Monday afternoon in the Law School, when the Mock Senate is in session. This body was organized through the efforts of the Commonwealth Club and the Department of Political Science, on January 18, when the following officers were elected:

President—Arnold B. Hall.
Bill Clerk—Reno R. Reeve.
Reading Clerk—Leslie M. Burrage.

Frederick D. Bramhall was chosen president of the United States. The Senate now has nearly one hundred members. The plan was first broached at a banquet of those interested at the University Commons on January 12. Like the mock senates of Cornell and other universities it is intended to acquaint the members with legislative procedure.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

That the women of the University are determined to make their campaign for a new gymnasium bring results has been placed prominently before the students in the last month. The next step in their plans is the presentation of the annual W. A. A. vaudeville in Mandel Hall in April. A competition for the best musical playlet has been begun, the judges being Miss Marie Ortmayer, Miss Phoebe Bell, and Miss Evelyn Phillips. That the vaudeville will be elaborate is shown by the appointment of the following committees:

General chairman—Frances Herrick.
Costumes—Eva Schultz, Laura Wilder, and Edith Coonley.
Scenery—Eleanor Freund, Eleanor Davidson, and Juliet Griffin.
Advertising—Florence Manning, Alice Johnson, and Mamie Lilly.
Music—Jessie Heckman, Edith Osgood, and Edith Hemingway.
Refreshments—Mary Phister, Edith Prindeville, and Virginia Freeman.
Stunts—Margaret Bell, Irvina Miner, Marjorie Day, Gertrude Fish, and Gertrude Emerson.

On January 14 Director Stagg fired the shot that started the class representatives on the "Penny Marathon." At sixteen pennies to the foot the runners finished with a total of $500, the alumnae winning, with the Juniors second, and the Sophomores third.

On January 29 the women edited the *Daily Maroon* and personally sold the copies, making a profit of

$30. The editor-in-chief of the women's issue was Miss Mamie Lilly, assisted by the Misses Marie Ortmayer, '06, Katharine Slaught, '09, Ernestine Evans, '11, and Ruth Sherwood, '12, and a staff of associate editors and reporters.

What was considered its largest annual membership dinner was held by the Young Women's Christian League in Lexington hall on February 2. Miss Helen Peck acted as toastmistress. Dr. Warren P. Behan, of the Y. M. C. A. Training School, spoke on "Here's to the League." "The League in Camp" was described by Miss Ethel Preston. Other interesting topics were "Rest for the Weary," by Miss Helen Angus; "The Present State of Affairs," by Mrs. James Lyman; "Tag, You're It!" by Miss Katharine Slaught, and "The League in 1912," by Miss Clara Allen. The following talks and meetings have been held during the month:

Jan. 19—"Marriage Customs among the Young Women of India," by Mrs. W. E. Hopkins.
Jan. 20—"Keeping Abreast of the Times," by Miss Geraldine Brown.
Jan. 26—Tea for graduate students, Miss Cora Gray, hostess.
Jan. 27—"A Modern Journey to Jerusalem," by Dr. Ira W. Price.
Feb. 3—"What Membership in the League Means," by Miss Ethel Preston.
Feb. 9—"Spiritual Opportunities in Student Life," by Miss Elizabeth Fox.
Feb. 10—News from other student associations, by Miss Frances Herrick.
Feb. 16—"The Association and Factory Girls," by Miss Harriet Broad, state secretary.
Feb. 17—"Association Work in Small Towns," by Miss Harriet Broad.
Feb. 23—"Forty Days of Preparation for a Great Feast," by Dr. Herman Page.
Feb. 24—"A Glimpse into the Settlements," by Mary Courtenay.

Freshmen women were properly initiated by the older residents of the women's halls during January. The Freshmen in Nancy Foster House gave a morality play entitled *No Loafing-Place.* Kelly Freshmen presented *Eighty Buckets of Blood,* a melodrama, with much realism.

Nancy Foster House gave its Winter Quarter dance on January 29. Beecher entertained on February 12, and Green Hall on February 20. An immigrant party proved entertaining at Green Hall, all house members attending in foreign peasant costume and Miss Yeomans providing an Ellis Island dinner.

The English Twelve Club heard a paper by Miss Alice Greenacre on Percy Mackaye on January 13. Miss Helen Peck was hostess at tea on January 27.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

HERBERT E. SLAUGHT, PH.D., '98, Secretary

Dr. Donald E. Bridgmen, '07, is at present studying law at the Harvard Law School.

Dr. William D. Merrell, '98, is assistant professor of biology at the University of Rochester.

Dr. Edith Abbott, '05, is now assistant director of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Dr. Eugene B. Patton, '08, is instructor in economics and history at the University of Rochester.

Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, '08, is professor of political science at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Dr. A. Beziat de Bordes, '99, is now professor of French in Newcomb College, of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Arthur W. Smith, '04, has recently been promoted to an assistant professorship at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Dr. Willis S. Hilpert, '06, is chemist at the laboratory of the American Medical Association. His address is 2440 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Dr Albert N. Merritt, '06, is secretary of the Commercial Exchange of Chicago and has his offices in the Railway Exchange Building.

Dr. Franklin P. Ramsay, '03, has resigned his position at Jefferson Park College. His present address is 425 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

Dr. Reinhardt Thiessen, '07, is microscopist in the technological branch of the Geological Survey. His address is 3306 Park Place, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Chester N. Gould, '06, formerly instructor in German at Dartmouth College, is now an instructor in the Germanic Department of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Marion L. Taylor, '08, is temporarily at 1230 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. Her permanent address is 362 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Leonas L. Burlingame, '08, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, had an article on "Staminate Cone of Podocarpus" in the September (1908) number of the *Botanical Gazette.*

Dr. Isabelle Bronk, '00, has recently published a partial reprint of the *Poésies Diverses* of Antoine Furetière, with introduction, notes, and glossary. (Furst & Co., Baltimore.)

Dr. Robert L. Borger, '07, instructor in mathematics at the University of Illinois, has an article in a recent number of the *American Mathematical Monthly* entitled "On DeMoizre's Quintic."

Dr. Augustus R. Hatton, '07, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, gave an address on "The Liquor Traffic and City Government" before the National Municipal league at Pittsburg, Pa., in November, 1908.

Dr. Henry B. Kümmel, '95, was a delegate from New Jersey to the convention on the Conservation of Natural Resources, held at the White House in Washington, 1908. Doctor Kümmel's address is State House, Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Henry P. Willis, '98, is now professor of finance at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and is also Washington correspondent and editorial writer for the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Dr. Edward A. Bechtel, '00, is the author of an article on "Finger Counting among the Romans in the Fourth Century" which appeared in *Classical Philology,* January, 1909. Doctor Bechtel is assistant professor of Latin in Tulane University.

Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, '98, is the author of three books: one entitled *Epistle to the Hebrews,* published by the MacMillan Company, 1908; another, *Chicago Literary Papyri,* Chi-

cago, 1908; and *The Conflict of Severus of Antioch,* Paris, 1908.

Dr. Norman W. DeWitt, '06, formerly professor of the Greek language and literature at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has been appointed professor of Latin and ancient history in Victoria College of the University of Toronto, Canada.

Dr. John P. Munson, '97, is the author of a book entitled *Education through Nature,* published in Kellogg's Teachers' Library Series, Vol. XXI. He also has an article in the *American Journal of Anatomy* on "Oogenesis of Clemmys;" and also another on "Spermatogenesis of Papilio."

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, '00, is on leave of absence from her position as superintendent of the New York Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y., and is spending her sabbatical year abroad. She was in Sicily at the time of the earthquake, but recent reports indicate that she suffered no harm.

Dr. Thomas E. McKinney, '08, of the University of South Dakota, read a paper before the Scientific Society of that state on "Recent Researches in the Foundation of Mathematics," November, 1908; and another on the "Value of Algebra" before the Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers of South Dakota in November, 1908.

Dr. Frank L. Griffin, '06, has an article "On the Law of Gravitation in the Binary Systems" in the January, 1909, number of the *American Journal of Mathematics.* He also read at the December, 1908, meeting of the American Mathematical Society a paper on "Tests Comparing the Apsidal Angles and Periodic Times for Different Laws of Central Force."

Dr. Orie L. Hatcher, '03, is the author of a book entitled *John Fletcher—A Study in Dramatic Method.* She had an article in *Anglia,* February, 1907, on "The Sources of Fletcher's *Monsieur Thomas;*" and also an article in the March, 1908, number of *Modern Language Notes* on "Green's *Menaphon* and *The Thracian Wonder.*" Miss Hatcher is lecturer in Elizabethan literature at Bryn Mawr College, where she has been since taking her degree.

Of the three important reports which have recently been made on the harbor questions connected with Chicago one was prepared by Dr. George C. Tunell, '97, who is now secretary of the board of pensions of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway system. This report differs materially from another one prepared by Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago. Both reports have received considerable editorial mention in the papers of Chicago.

Dr. Albert J. Steelman, '05, was an official delegate to the American Prison Congress and was made a member of a committee appointed on a resolution introduced by him: "In consideration of the high moral character of many life prisoners in our penitentiaries, resolved, that a committee be appointed to make suitable investigations and report upon the advisability of extending to them the benefit of parole." He had a personal interview with President Roosevelt and brought from him a special message of encouragement to the prisoners in the Joliet penitentiary, of which Dr. Steelman is chaplain.

Dr. Ella F. Young, '00, principal of the Chicago Normal School, recently read a paper on "Reciprocal Relations between Subject-Matters in Secondary Education" before a conference on secondary education at Oberlin College. This paper has been published in the *Educational Bi-monthly.* She also gave an address on "The School and the Practice of Ethics" at the 1908 meeting of the National Education Association. Before the meeting of principals of Chicago schools with the superintendent she spoke on "The Chicago Normal School." Another recent address by her was on the subject of "Industrial Education" before the Chicago Woman's Club.

THE DIVINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, D.B., '97, Secretary

LOCAL ALUMNI SECRETARIES

District alumni secretaries, to report alumni news for their districts, have been appointed as follows:

New England, C. M. Gallup, D.B., '00, New Bedford, Mass.

New York and *New Jersey,* B. S. Hudson, D.B., '04, Atlantic City, N. J.

Ohio, F. I. Beckwith, D.B., '07, Canton, Ohio.

Michigan, Orlo J. Price, D.B., '98, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin, H. C. Miller, D.B., '01, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Kansas, J. T. Crawford, D.B., '98, Parsons, Kan.

Nebraska, H. B. Foskett, D.B., '82, Stromsburg, Neb.

California, George E. Burlingame, D.B., '99, San Francisco, Cal.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

At the middle of the Winter Quarter, 1909, the Divinity School showed an increase of nineteen over the attendance at the corresponding time in the Winter Quarter of 1908.

Dean Mathews represented the Divinity School the last week of January, in lectures, before two Canadian universities, Queen's at Kingston, and McGill, at Montreal.

The Divinity School has lately received a bequest of $4,000 for the establishment of two scholarships, to be known as the Roundy Scholarships, after the testator.

The Evangelistic Board has been organized for the winter under the leadership of Warren H. MacLeod.

Midwinter finds Professor Burton in China, continuing the University's Oriental Educational Investigation; Professor Harper in Jerusalem, directing the American School for Oriental Research, and Professor Price on his way to Palestine, conducting the University's Palestine Travel-Study Class.

Professor Burton reached India October 16, 1908, and left November 26. In the course of his stay he visited Bombay, Ahmednagar, Lahore, Simla, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Calcutta, Serampore, Madras, Colombo, Tuticorin, Madura, Bangalore, and Ongole. Leaving Madras November 26, he proceeded to Rangoon, and thence by way of Singapore to Hongkong, where he arrived December 17. With his party, he spent Christmas in Canton.

ALUMNI NEWS

E. O. Taylor, D.B., '71, sailed from New York February 4 for the Mediterranean. After visiting Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, Dr. Taylor will attend the International Anti-alcoholic Congress in London, July 18–24, where he will represent the Scientific Temperance Federation of America, of which he is director and field secretary.

James Goodman, D.B., '75, is assistant pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago.

The Baptist church at Lexington, Illinois, under the leadership of H. C. Leland, D.B., '79, has made extraordinary progress during the past year, in which time more than one hundred persons have been added to its membership.

J. Q. A. Henry, D.B., '80, of Los Angeles, preached the annual sermon before the young people's societies of the Southern California Baptist Convention, at Los Angeles, January 10. The annual sermon before the convention was preached by G. F. Holt, D.B., '88, of Riverside, Cal. C. W. Brinstad, D.B., '93, of Berkeley, secretary of the Northern California Convention, was one of the speakers.

D. W. Hurlburt, D.B., '82, of Wauwatosa, Wis., contributes the weekly "Wisconsin Letter" to the *Standard,* Chicago.

Jay A. Lapham, ex-'86, and H. H. Levesu, ex-'05, of Pella, Iowa, and T. L. Ketman, ex-'99, of Chicago, participated actively in the Iowa Missionary Institute held at Central College, Pella, January 18 and 19.

J. N. Field, D.B., '88, pastor at Redlands, Cal., who has just com-

pleted the campaign for $200,000 to found an institution of learning at that place, has been elected president of the new University of Redlands.

F. P. Haggard, D.B., '89, formerly a missionary to Assam, and now home secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, is the editor of the *Baptist Missionary Magazine.*

S. W. Phelps, D.B., '91, is having a successful pastorate at West Bay City, Mich., where he has been for three years.

Under the leadership of R. S. Walker, D.B., '92, the Baptist church at Hollywood, Cal., has completed its new building, which was dedicated January 11.

Marion D. Eubank, ex-'96, is meeting with much success as acting field secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Dr. Eubank addressed the Baptist Minister's Conference of Philadelphia, on January 11.

John T. Proctor, D.B., '97, is president of a college at Huchow, China.

E. A. Hanley, ex-'02, pastor of the historic First Baptist Church of Providence, R. I., the oldest Baptist church in America (constituted 1638), has introduced an important innovation in securing as salaried director of religious education, Professor Isaac B. Burgess, formerly of Morgan Park, and recently of Cambridge.

A. W. Place, D.B., '02, is president of the Christian College, Tokyo, Japan.

W. H. Garfield, D.B., '04, is having a most successful ministry at Iola, Kan.

S. E. Moon, D.B., '04, is a member of the faculty of the Congo Evangelical Training Institution, Kimpesi, Africa.

A. M. Bailey, D.B., '06, is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Akron, Ohio. The church is just completing its seventy-fifth year, which seems from the records to have been the most prosperous in the history of the body.

E. A. Henry, D.B., '07, is spending the year in study at the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. R. W. Mode, Ph.D., '08, and Martin Sprengling, of the Divinity School, are pursuing work in the same institution.

J. F. Vichert, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, a member of the Divinity School, 1906–8, contributes the weekly "Indiana Letter" to the *Standard*, Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

RUDOLPH E. SCHREIBER, J.D., '06, Secretary

ALUMNI NEWS

Elias C. Ashton, '07, is located at Salt Lake City, Utah. He is a member of the firm of Moyle, Van Cott & Ashton with offices in the Deseret National Bank Building.

James B. Blake, '07, is practicing law in Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 102 Wisconsin Street.

George W. Black, '08, is now with Stephens & Bancroft, Peoria, Ill.

James B. Crosby, who was the first student enrolled in the Law School, has offices in the Goodwin Block at Beloit, Wis.

Charles N. Cadwell, '08, is with John J. Symes, 1314 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

Joseph Chalmers Ewing, '00, is in the First National Building, Greeley, Colo.

Alden R. Hicks, '03, has his law offices in the Oregonian Building in Portland, Ore.

The address of Verne A. McGeorge, '03, is Eureka, Cal.

Stephen L. Richards, '04, has an office in the Utah Savings & Trust building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All changes of address, items of interest, concerning former Law School students should be sent to the Secretary of the Law School Association, Rudolph E. Schreiber, 912 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

HARRY A. HANSEN, PH.B., '09, Acting General Secretary

NEW EDITOR CHOSEN

The resignation of George Owen Fairweather, '07, as secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of the *Magazine* was accepted by the Board of Control on February 11, and Harry Arthur Hansen, '09, was appointed editor and acting secretary of the Association. Mr. Fairweather resigned to become assistant to the business manager of the University of Chicago.

THE NEW YORK DINNER

About fifty alumni attended the dinner of the Eastern Alumni Association at the Hotel Empire in New York on the evening of January 26. Dr. J. Herman Randall was toastmaster. President Harry Pratt Judson made the principal address on "How We Are Spending $25,000,000." The other speakers were Professor John M. Coulter, who had just arrived in New York from the shipwreck of the steamer "Republic;" President Charles H. Levermore, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn; Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, formerly a member of the faculty; Miss Charlotte Teller, who spoke on "Parlor Socialism;" Henry Bruere, Ph.B., '93, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, on "Scientific Reform," and Miss Julia P. Leavens, of Columbia University. Dr. Judson told how, through the generosity of the University's benefactors, the professors are given better facilities for work, the annual deficit has been wiped out, and the new library fund has become a fact. Dr. Levermore's toast was "The Inspiration of the University of Chicago to Adelphi College." "In several of its most important departments," said Dr. Levermore, "Adelphi College has been belted to the driving-wheel of the University of Chicago." He paid a tribute to the work of Dr. Annie Marion MacLean, of the department of sociology at Adelphi. The attendance of Professor Coulter and his family was wholly unexpected and his story of the shipwreck furnished an interesting topic. Professor Coulter was on his way to the celebration of the birth of Charles Darwin at Cambridge, when the shipwreck occurred.

At the business meeting of the association the former officers were re-elected, with a slight change in the executive committee, as follows:

President—Joseph E. Freeman, Ph.B., '99.
Vice-President—Ellen Y. Stevens, Ph.B., '00.
Secretaries—Mrs. Glendora Bell Caraway, '97, and Milton J. Davies, A.B., '03.
Treasurer—M. Morgenthau, Jr., S.B., '99.
Executive Committee—Paul Monroe, Ph.D., '97; Maude L. Stone, '03; Dr. J. Herman Randall, Edith E. Schwartz, '97; and Eben C. Sage, '82.

Among those present at the dinner were:

Mary Judson Averett, '01; Rudolph M. Binder, '97; Anna Bodler, '01; Henry R. Caraway, '95, and Glendora Bell Caraway, '97; Milton J. Davies, '03, and wife; Charles V. Drew and wife; J. E. Freeman, '99, and wife; V. R. Lansingh, '96; Henry Barrett Learned, '94; Annie Marion MacLean, '00, and two guests; Harriet P. Marsh, '04; Edwin Morgan, '94; M. Morgenthau, Jr., '90; Edwin E. Slosson, '03, and wife; Ellen Yale Stevens, '99, and guest; Maude L. Stone, '96; Mrs. William E. Swift; E. C. Sage, '82, and wife; Henry D. Sulcer, '05, and guest; Charlotte Teller, '99; John R. Voris, '06; Henry Bruere, '03, and wife; Miss Julia Leavens; Mr. and Mrs. Bird; Edith Schwartz, '97; Florence Spencer; J. Herman Randall; Dr. Coulter; Miss Coulter; Dr. Judson; Dr. Paul Monroe, '97; Walter V. D. Bingham, '08; Miss Martha Foote Crowe.

MILTON J. DAVIES, '03
Secretary

ROCKFORD ALUMNI CLUB

Alumni of the University of Chicago living in and near Rockford, Ill., met in the office of Dr. Dudley W. Day in the Ashton Building on the evening of January 14, and effected the organization of the Rockford Alumni Club. The following officers were chosen:

President—D. D. Madden.
Vice-President—Geneva Misener.
Secretary-Treasurer—Dudley W. Day.

A constitution was adopted. It was decided to include in the club all graduates living in surrounding towns, like Beloit, Belvidere, and Freeport. It was also planned to hold a dinner, and to invite a prominent member of the University of Chicago faculty to be the speaker. Those present at the meeting were: Misses Martha Nye, Carrie Hemenger, Geneva Misener, Edith McGrew, Sorena Church, Grace Viall; Attorney David D. Madden and Mrs. Madden, Dr. N. C. Rogers, Charles A. Church, and Dr. Dudley W. Day.

The alumni living near Rockford are asked to correspond with the secretary, so that they may be included in the club.

DUDLEY W. DAY,
Secretary-Treasurer

THE CHICAGO ALUMNAE CLUB

That the proposed merger of Alumni Day with Convocation Day in June would work a detriment to Alumni Day was the conclusion reached by the Chicago Alumnae Club at a meeting held on January 9 in the rooms of the Chicago College Club in the Fine Arts building. The alumnae felt that the day would lose its distinctiveness by the change while at the same time probably no more could attend than before. A motion was passed indorsing the Saturday before Convocation Day as the time for the luncheon.

Each member was urged to send the secretary a motto for the University seal, which the University had asked the club to consider. It was also decided to have a committee on membership made up of one member from each class, with Miss Louise Roth, '00, as chairman. By this means it is hoped that the membership will be considerably increased by the April meeting. The organization cannot be effective without the co-operation of all classes.

The programme included a stirring talk by Miss Dudley on the new women's gymnasium, in which she told of the inadequacy of the present buildings and urged general help for a new gymnasium. Miss Ethel Watts also contributed four songs to the programme.

LOUISE ROTH, '00
Secretary-Treasurer

THE NORTHWEST ALUMNI CLUB

The Northwest Alumni Club held its fourth semi-annual reunion on January 15, at the Butler Annex in Seattle, Wash. After the dinner President Thomas Franklin Kane, of the University of Washington, told of the growth of the university, and referred especially to the number of Chicago men now on the faculty. Professor E. S. Meany of the faculty of the University of Washington spoke of the forthcoming Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Dr. Emanuel Schmidt, who was in residence at the University of Chicago for six years, responded to the toast "Adelphic College," and told of the work of the president of a small college.

The Northwest Alumni Club consists of all former students of the University of Chicago that we have been able to reach. There are seventy-five in Seattle, eight in Tacoma and ten in other Washington towns, making a total of ninety-three. Fourteen are members of the faculty of the University of Washington, and thirty are teaching in other colleges and high schools. The club levies no dues or assessments, and expenses of the banquets are borne by those who attend. The committee in charge is composed of Dr. S. D. Barnes, '94; Professor E. O. Sisson, '93, and Milo G. Loveless, a former graduate and law student. It is thought that this experiment results in more cordial relations than would follow the election of officers.

S. D. BARNES, '94
Secretary

PATRONIZE THESE ESTABLISHMENTS

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American Cotillon and Carnival Works, 82 Wabash Ave., p. 20

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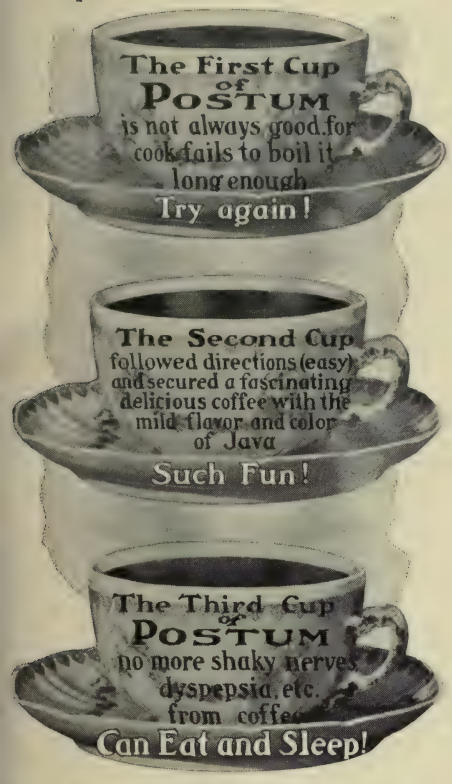
Boil Postum Thoroughly!

Insist on having it black and rich as Mocha.
It's easy to follow directions on package. Have it right!
Then it has the dark, seal-brown coffee color, which changes to golden-brown when cream is added, and a delicious flavour similar to mild, high-grade Java.


The First Cup of POSTUM is not always good for cook fails to boil it long enough Try again!
The Second Cup followed directions (easy) and secured a fascinating delicious coffee with the mild flavor and color of Java Such Fun!
The Third Cup of POSTUM no more shaky nerves dyspepsia, etc. from coffee Can Eat and Sleep!

How Postum is Made

CLEAN, WHOLE WHEAT

is separated into kernel and outer—or bran-coat; the **first** containing the tissue-making and energy-storing elements—the **second,** "vital" phosphates for rebuilding tissue-cells. The kernel is

SKILFULLY ROASTED

to a degree that develops an aroma similar to Java coffee (but without coffee or any drug-like substance); hence the delicious flavour of Postum, which has led many to think they were drinking coffee. The roasted kernels are then

COOLED AND GROUND.

The roasting has changed the starch into dextrin and dextrose, which form "soluble carbohydrates" (energy-making material), and the proteids (tissue-forming elements) are also made soluble and quickly absorbed by the system. Next

THE BRAN-COAT

is mixed with molasses, roasted and ground separately, then blended with the other part of the wheat to form the perfected product—**Postum.**

Relief from coffee ails when Postum is used instead, is a matter of history.

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

M3

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

[News items for these columns should be sent to the class secretary-reporters, whose names are given at the head of the news from each class. Death notices and engagement and wedding announcements should be sent direct to the Editors.]

The following alumni are acting as class secretary-reporters for their respective years; other secretary-reporters are indicated in the following news columns. They will gladly receive information from any of their classmates for insertion in this department.

1862. George W. Thomas, 4039 Lake Ave.
1867. Wm. W. Everts, Roxbury, Mass.
1868. Henry A. Gardner, First National Bank Building.
1870. Charles R. Henderson, the University.
1872. Hervey Wistar Booth, 505 Monadnock Block.
1874. George Sutherland, Grand Island, Neb.
1875. Dr. John Ridlon, Chicago Savings Bank Building.
1876. Dr. John E. Rhodes, 100 State St.
1878. Eli B. Felsenthal, 100 Washington St.
1879. Edward B. Esher, 84 LaSalle St.
1881. George Warren Hall, 162 Washington St.
1882. Francis Humboldt Clark, 511–514, 112 Clark St.
1884. Lydia A. Dexter, 2920 Calumet Ave.
1885. David J. Lingle, the University.
1886. Lincoln M. Coy, Unity Building.

1880

ALFRED E. BARR
189 La Salle Street

Edgar B. Tolman has moved to 5810 Woodlawn Ave.

1893

JESSE DISMUKES BURKS
Teacher's Training School, Albany, N. Y.

Ira D. Steele is a teacher in Ogden, Utah. He lives at 2785 Grant Ave. in that city.

Madeline Wallin (Mrs. George C. Sikes) Ph.M., '93, is largely interested in the movement to establish coeducational technical high schools. Mrs. Sikes recently addressed the Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnae on this subject. Mrs. Sikes is the wife of George C. Sikes, Ph.M., '94, who has long been prominently identified with the Municipal Voters' League. For many years he was secretary of that organization.

1894

WARREN P. BEHAN
153 LaSalle Street

Maude L. Radford (Mrs. Joseph P. Warren) read a paper on January 23 before the Chicago College Club on "The Recent Revival of Celtic Literature."

1895

JENNIE K. BOOMER
6025 Monroe Avenue

Harrison B. Barnard is a member of the firm of W. E. Barnard & Son, general contractors, with offices at 510 West Sixty-second St.

1896

MRS. AGNES COOK GALE
5646 Kimbark Avenue

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT
The University

Otto G. Schmidt is with the Illinois Portland Cement Paving Company, 218 LaSalle St. He lives at 6027 Jefferson Ave.

John F. Voigt has entered into a new law partnership, known as Voigt & Brooklings. The junior member of the firm is Lyle W. Brooklings, ex-'08. The offices are at 1624 Broadway, Mattoon, Ill.

1897

EFFIE A. GARDNER
36 Loomis Street

Born to Edith Capps (Mrs. George E. Shambaugh) on December 23, a daughter.

Effie A. Gardner lives at 36 Loomis St.

Estelle Hunter is doing philanthropy work in Chicago.

Isaac S. Rothschild is a member of the law firm of Wolff & Rothschild, 1503 Schiller Building.

Helen B. Thompson (Mrs. Paul I. Woolley) Ph.D., '00, has recently moved to 2903 Dewey Ave., Omaha, Neb.

George G. Tunell is secretary of the board of pensions for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway system. His office is in the Railway Exchange Building, 9 Jackson Boulevard.

1898

MRS. CHARLOTTE CAPEN ECKHART
Kenilworth, Ill.

JOHN FRANKLIN HAGEY
252 E. Sixty-third Place

Demia Butler (Mrs. W. C. Gorrell) has changed her address to 463 Rookery Building.

Julius H. P. Gauss is practicing medicine with offices at 2295 Evanston Ave.

Susan Harding (Mrs. Rummlee) may be addressed at 1400 Tribune Building.

Luther B. Hill is with the Lewis Publishing Company, 358 Dearborn St.

Cecil Page has changed his address to 206 LaSalle St.

Rev. John W. Stockwell now resides at 130 East Forty-sixth St.

1899

JOSEPHINE T. ALLIN
4805 Madison Avenue

PERCY B. ECKHART
First National Bank Building

Carl D. Greenleaf of Wauseon, Ohio, corrects the information regarding himself in the January *Magazine*. He writes that his family now includes three children, two boys and a girl, instead of two.

Allen G. Hoyt lives at 563 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth St., New York City.

Continued on advertising page 4

BROOKS CLOTHES

THE STUDENT

MAY JUSTLY BE CALLED

"GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES"

ATTRACTIVE AND SEDATE, CLEVER, BUT NOT OFFENSIVE, ORIGINAL AND YET IN GOOD FORM. NONE OTHER POSSESS THEIR DIGNITIES.

OUR PRICES

$20 to $35

BROOKS CLOTHES SHOP

138 E. MADISON ST. OPPOSITE LA SALLE

M3

New Life for BLANKETS

WE thoroughly clean, revive and renew them and return them to you as soft and fleecy as when new. ¶ We also make a specialty of **Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Steamer Rugs, Bath Robes and Down Comforters.** ¶ References—any customer who has patronized

THE WOOLRY

Phone West 1795 393 OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO

M2

In addition to MILLINERY and FRENCH NOVELTY JEWELRY, we have added a "SAMPLE SHIRT WAIST" Department (Room 709, Masonic Temple), for the sale of High-Grade WAISTS & BLOUSES, which will be retailed at strictly "POPULAR PRICES"

MAISON HUME

57 RANDOLPH STREET - CHICAGO

Masonic Temple, Ground Floor

MR. HUME was formerly part owner of the MAISON NOUVELLE

M3

C. M. Barnes-Wilcox Co.

262 Wabash Ave.

Will buy textbooks you no longer need and sell you those you do need at cut prices.

M3

Will you accept this business book if we send it free?

Sign and mail the coupon below. Send no money! Take no risk.

One hundred and twelve of the world's master business men have written ten books—2,079 pages—1,497 vital business secrets, ideas, methods. In them is the best of all that they know about

—Purchasing	—Salesmanship	—Position-Getting
—Credits	—Advertising	—Position-Holding
—Collections	—Correspondence	—Selling Plans
—Accounting	—Man-Handling	—Handling Customers
—Cost-keeping	—Man-Training	—Business Generalship
—Organization	—Office Systems	—Competition Fighting
—Retailing	—Short-cuts and	and hundreds and hun-
—Wholesaling	Methods for every	dreds of other vital busi-
—Manufacturing	line and department	ness subjects.

A 9,059-word booklet has been published describing, explaining, picturing the work. Pages 2 and 3 tell about managing businesses great and small; pages 4 and 5 deal with credits, collections and with rock-bottom purchasing; pages 6 and 7 with handling and training men; pages 7 to 12 with salesmanship, with advertising, with the marketing of goods through salesmen, dealers and by mail; pages 12 to 15 with the great problem of securing the highest market price for your services—no matter what your line; and the last page tells how you may get a complete set—bound in handsome half morocco, contents in colors—for less than your daily smoke or shave, almost as little as your daily newspaper.

Will you read the book if we send it free? Send no money. Simply sign the coupon.

The System Co., 151-153 Wabash Ave., Chicago

If there are, in your books, any new ways to increase my business or my salary, I should like to know them. So send on your 16-page free descriptive booklet. I'll read it. 247-3

Name_____

Address_____

Business_____

Position_____

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 1322
RESIDENCE 1986 HYDE PARK

MADISON AVENUE PACKING COMPANY

6309 MADISON AVENUE

H. T. McGUIRE, Prop.

CHICAGO

M2

Irwin Brothers Company

PROVISION DEALERS

449-451 STATE STREET
Phones Harrison 515-516-517

5825 STATE STREET
Phone Wentworth 517

CHICAGO

Orders by Phone at 58th St. Store

M2

Class News continued from page 2

1900
MARGARET MARIA CHOATE
Bartholamew-Clifton School, Cincinnati, O.
CHARLES S. EATON
107 Dearborn Street

Sarah Addams is now Mrs. Ernest Young.

Lindley W. Allen is an attorney-at-law in Telluride, Colo.

Alvin Barton is teaching in the University High School.

Parke Ross is a member of the McCalla-Ross Company, dealers in soda fountains and supplies, with offices at Ohio and Orleans St.

Louise Roth lives at 224½ Warren Ave. She is at present preparing a draft of a library state commission law for the Illinois legislature.

Leo Schoenbrun is practicing law with offices at 903 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Grace H. Sproule is now Mrs. John T. Lister, and lives at 1809 Eleventh Ave.

Ruth I. Vanderlip (Mrs. E. W. Harden) resides at 5321 Washington Ave.

John J. Walsh is employed by Walsh and Masterson, contractors, 514 Reaper Block.

1901
ARTHUR EUGENE BESTOR
5711 Kimbark Avenue

John W. Atherton is in the educational department of Charles Scribner's Sons, Chicago.

Katherine S. Barton, ex, is now Mrs. Childs and lives in Hinsdale.

Paul G. W. Keller is supervising principal of the North High School in Manitowoc, Mich.

Dan B. Southard, ex, is now in the advertising business of the J. Walter Thompson Co., with offices at the Rookery. He lives at 1543 Leland Avenue.

Kellogg Speed lives at 66 East Forty-eighth St.

Russell Wiles lives at 5716 Madison Ave.

1902
L. HAZEL BUCK EWING
Bloomington, Ill.
FRED. D. BRAMHALL
The University

Lily Belland resides at 10554 Lafayette Ave.

Wilbur Gross, who married Morgia Stough, '08, last summer, lives at 6001 Indiana Ave.

William Jayne is married to Stella Moore, '05.

Katherine C. March, ex, now Mrs. A. W. Risley, is at Colgate College, Hamilton, N. Y.

Anna Marshall (Mrs. Fred Merrifield) lives at 813 East Kingsley St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Horace B. Street is teaching physics at the Hoopeston, Ill., high school.

Charles L. Woodruff, ex, has his offices at 817 Fisher Building.

Continued on advertising page 6

R.V. Braiden, Ex.'10

Commutation Tickets
$3.50 for $3.00

Open Until 1 A.M.

Short Orders a Specialty

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

522 E. 55th St. Cor. Ellis Ave.

M3

"The Capitol"

TEA ROOM

For Ladies and Gentlemen

232 REPUBLIC BUILDING
S. E. Cor. State and Adams Streets

Luncheon - - - 1 to 4
Table D'Hote Dinner, 5 to 7:30
HOME COOKING

A delightful place for ladies unattended to dine

M2

Vogelsang's

Restaurant

shows its appreciation of your patronage by the elegant service it offers you in return—

Banquet Room for Fraternity Dinners

VOGELSANG'S RESTAURANT
178 Madison Street

M2

Union Hotel and Restaurant

Will find Restaurants on two floors
Will find a special After-Theatre Menu
Will find Splendid Service

Serving Only the Best the Market Affords

FINEST ORCHESTRA IN THE CITY

HOLD YOUR FRATERNITY AND ALUMNI DINNERS HERE

111-117 Randolph Street

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You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

Heat Regulation

THE JOHNSON PNEUMATIC SYSTEM

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD

INSTALLED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BUILDINGS

COMPLETE SYSTEMS FOR ALL METHODS OF HEATING

Hot Water Tank Regulators
Reducing Valves for air, water, steam
Control of Humidity

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY
H. W. ELLIS, Mgr.
Chicago Office, 93 LAKE STREET
M3

ESTABLISHED 1877

L. H. Prentice Co.

Engineers and Contractors for Hot Blast Heating and Mechanical Ventilation

Steam and Hot Water Heating and Ventilating Apparatus

Power Plants and Power Piping

24-26 SHERMAN STREET
Near Board of Trade
CHICAGO

Probably the largest firm of this kind in the world, viz.: exclusively Heating Apparatus, Steam and Hot Water that Heats.

M2

Class News continued from page 4

1903
EARLE B. BABCOCK
The University

Carl S. Miner is with the Miner-Lawrie laboratories, 355 Dearborn St.

William H. Haas lives at 2113 Putnam St., Toledo, O.

Helen O. Hewitt, ex, now Mrs. Francis Wessels, is living in Cape Town, Africa.

Edith R. Shaffer is now Mrs. Frederick Lass.

William Sheppard has recently moved to 5733 Woodlawn Ave.

1904
MARIE EVELYN THOMPSON
Surf Street and Evanston Avenue
THEODORE B. HINCKLEY
The University

Grace Darlington is now Mrs. George Howell.

Samuel D. Hirschl may be addressed at 1104 Rector Building.

William H. Hatfield, who was married to Edith Rankin last summer, resides at 3346 South Park Ave.

Charles R. Howe lives at Wenona, Ill., where he is connected with the Wenona Bank.

Ernest J. Stevens is an attorney-at-law with offices at 134 Monroe St. He is the husband of Elizabeth Street, '05.

William H. Wood, A.M., '06, is teaching history and political science in the Central State Normal School at Edmond, Okla.

Oliver B. Wyman is with the law firm of Harlan & Harlan with offices in the Marquette Building.

1905
HELEN A. FREEMAN
5760 Woodlawn Avenue
CLYDE A. BLAIR
Clearmont, Wyo.

Nettie C. Anderson is with the Anderson Art Company, on Wabash Ave.

Charles N. Cadwell is practicing law with offices at 1314 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Zoura L. Clark lives at 147 South Robey St.

Agnes LaFoy Fay, now Mrs. Arthur I. Morgan, lives at Hope, Idaho.

Robert M. Gibboney is with the law firm of Wood & Chase, Commercial National Bank Building.

Herman C. Groman is practicing medicine in Hammond, Ind. His office is in Suite 402, Hammond Building, in that city.

Albert F. Hopkins is married to Helen Cass.

Charles Kennedy is married to Lillian Stephenson.

Edward M. Kerwin is with the Sprague Electric Company with offices in the Fisher Building.

Continued on advertising page 8

MAGNESIA COVERINGS

THE dividend-earning capacity ofa steam plant is greatly increased through the use of Carey's Coverings on steam pipes, boilers and connections.

Carey's Coverings will *keep the heat in the pipes*—none is lost through radiation and condensation. They greatly reduce the amount of coal necessary to run the plant, because excessive firing is obviated.

Carey's Coverings are not harmed by the expansion or contraction of pipes or by vibration. They last longer than other coverings. They will increase the capacity of the plant by delivering *dry steam* to the engines.

Endorsed and used by the United States Navy, War and State Departments. Recommended and specified by architects and engineers. Recommended by technical institutions.

Write for catalogue and further particulars.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

General Offices: Sta. R, CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

BRANCHES
In all large cities throughout the United States Canada and Mexico

FACTORIES
Lockland, Ohio
Hamilton, Ont.
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

M2

CONCRETE

Reinforced
Or Plain

RAILROAD
MASONRY
Buildings
Conduits
Reservoirs

HOEFFER & CO.

614 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO

A. C. WARREN, Mgr. *Tel. Main 4790*

M2

PERIODICALS

Published by
The University of Chicago Press

THE BIBLICAL WORLD
Published monthly. $2.00 a year; single copies, 25 cents.

THE SCHOOL REVIEW
Published monthly, except in July and August. $1.50 a year; single copies, 20 cents.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER
Published monthly, except in July and August. $1.50 a year; single copies, 20 cents.

THE BOTANICAL GAZETTE
Published monthly. $7.00 a year; single copies, 75 cents.

THE JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY
Published semi-quarterly. $3.00 a year; single copies, 50 cents.

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL
Published monthly, except in February and August. $4.00 a year; single copies, 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY
Published bi-monthly. $2.00 a year; single copies, 50 cents.

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
Published monthly, except in August and September. $3.00 a year; single copies, 35 cents.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY
Published quarterly. $3.00 a year; single copies, $1.00.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
Published quarterly. $4.00 a year; single copies, $1.25.

MODERN PHILOLOGY
Published quarterly. $3.00 a year; single copies, $1.00.

THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL
Published monthly, except in July, August, September, and October. $1.50 a year; single copies, 25 cents.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY
Published quarterly: $2.50 a year; single copies, 75 cents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE
(Combining The University Record and The Chicago Alumni Magazine.) Published eight times a year. $2.00 a year; single copies, 35 cents.

Address Dept. P

The University of Chicago Press
Chicago and New York

M2

Unity Skirt and Suit Company

Advance Styles, 1909

One of our Creations, Special to U. of C. Students and Graduates

only. We will make to your measure a suit tailored to your particular figure at the extraordinary low price of $30.

We make you the most remarkable offer ever given by a high class Ladies' Tailoring Establishment. We have the best and most skilful tailors for making Ladies' Tailored Suits. We have never made suits of such high class materials for less than $50.00 and you may order your new Spring Suit, of almost any kind of material and save just $20.00.

Unity Skirt Company

Ladies' Tailors

506-508 Republic Building, 209 State Street
Telephone Harrison 1612 CHICAGO

M 3

Class News continued from page 6

Byron G. Moon, ex, is advertising manager for the United Shirt & Collar Company, at Troy, New York.

Simon Mayer is with the G. H. Hammond Packing Co., Union Stock Yards.

Alice Nourse is now Y. W. C. L. secretary at the University of Kansas, where she has established a girl's boarding house patterned after Nancy Foster Hall. She is also one of the charter members of the new Myra Reynolds Club.

James S. Riley is taking an extended trip through Europe.

George B. Robinson lives at 5767 Washington Ave.

Henry D. Sulcer is connected with the eastern branch of the Chicago *Tribune*, with offices at 907 Flatiron Building, New York City.

Burt Weber is teaching music in Pittsburg, Pa.

1906

HELEN RONEY
Fuller on Pl ce, Waterloo, Iowa

F. R. BAIRD
Omaha, Neb.

Martin E. Anderson is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church on Michigan and Twentieth St. He lives at 1060 North Halsted St.

Arthur P. Church, ex, is connected with the Denver public schools. His address is 1000 Corona St., Denver, Colo.

Earl Collins, ex, is with the Sanger Bousall Agency Company, in Denver, Colo.

Felix Hughes is married to Elizabeth Curtis.

Melissa R. Ingals, ex, who was married to Clarence L. Fisher, February 22, 1907, is living at Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Frank S. Lovewell, ex, graduates this year from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, Mass.

George R. Schaffer is married to Marion Chase.

George E. Schnur, ex, is with the P. Becker Company, 254-260 Monroe St.

1907

EDITH B. TERRY
6044 Jefferson Avenue

W. E. WRATHER
Care Gulf Pip Line, Be umont, Tex.

Flora D. Adams is residing at 600 Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Lydia Keene Chapman, ex, now resides at 834 South Pennsylvania Ave., Denver, Colo.

William F. Hewitt may be addressed at 6423 Kimbark Ave.

Mary Johnson leaves for Europe this month.

Georgiana Gilbert, ex, graduated from Leland Stanford University in June, 1908. She is now teaching English in the high school at Harvey, Ill.

Continued on advertising page 10

Northwestern University Dental School

This school offers exceptional advantages to young men and women of education for the study of dentistry. While great attention is paid to the teaching of technic and theory, practical instruction to develop operative skill and dexterity, and quick diagnostic judgment is not overlooked. The graduates of this school are admitted to examination for practice in every state.

The Faculty is Composed of a Large Staff of Experienced Teachers

The equipment and apparatus of the school are especially designed for the successful teaching of modern dentistry. Its large clinic rooms for operative and prosthetic dentistry are unequaled anywhere. The opportunities offered students for special preparation to enter independent practice are not exceeded by any other school.

Advance students are permitted to remain in school under clinical instruction during the months intervening between the regular annual courses, the great clinics being open continuously the year around.

The school year covers thirty-two weeks of six days in each of actual teaching. The next annual session begins October 5, 1909.

For further information address

SECRETARY OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL
Department F
Northwestern University Building
87 Lake Street, Chicago

M2

WAYLAND ACADEMY

Affiliated with
The University of Chicago

BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN

A co-educational home school, with excellent equipment, high standards of work and moderate rates :: :: :: ::

Send for Catalogue to
Principal EDWIN P. BROWN

M2

Prof. T. F. Ridge

Private Dancing Academy

***Rooms* 536-538 Athenaeum Bldg.**
26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

School of Acting

School of Dancing

School of Dramatic Art

School of Vocal Culture

Waltz, Two-Step, Reverse and Graceful Leading Guaranteed

M2

IF YOUR DEALER WILL NOT SUPPLY YOU

Send Us 40 cts. for this new size, 1⅔ oz. can of Spilman Mixture—the best tobacco you ever smoked. Absolutely pure, natural flavor. Carefully blended by hand, one pound at a time.

Spilman Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO

Without a bite or a regret

Contains no artificial flavor or glycerine. Most tobaccos do. 1⅔ oz., 40c.; 3½ oz., 75c.; ½ lb., $1.65; 1 lb., $3.30 prepaid
At most first-class tobacco stores

FREE! Interesting booklet "*How to Smoke a Pipe.*" Ask for it

E. HOFFMAN COMPANY, MFRS. CHICAGO

M3

VICTOR THORSCH CO.
The Quality 5¢ Cigar

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE M2

For A Sublime Pipe-Smoke

Use the aristocrat of all tobaccos—the one that has a fragrancy and a virgin flavor which has done more to glorify the pipe than all other mixtures combined. For particular and appreciative smokers,

Tobin's Mixture

is especially made, and for smokers not particular, it will make them particular.

If your dealer don't keep it we will send, prepaid, 2 oz. for 40c.; 4 oz. for 75c.; 8 oz., $1.50; 1 lb., $3.00.
14 different strengths.

National Cigar Store, Inc.
First National Bank Building
Dearborn Street Side
We Sell Tobacco—Not Premiums

M2

Class News continued from page 8

Lena Loser, ex, has just returned from a six month's trip through Europe. She is now at her home in Aurora, Ill.

Mary Morton is spending the winter in Florida.

Asenath Parker, ex, has recently returned from an extended tour through Europe.

Royal C. Sercomb lives at 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles H. Taylor is in the geology department of the University.

1908
ELEANOR C. DAY
6110 Kimbark Avenue

Hattie Rebecca Anderson is teaching Latin and history in Sandwich, Ill.

Solomon K. Diebel lives in Astoria, Ore.

Gertrude Greenbaum (Mrs. G. G. Frank) now lives at "The Lyndhurst," Fortieth and McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Logan A. Gridley, ex, is with E. G. Rollins & Sons, bankers, 238 LaSalle St.

Gudrun C. Gunderson resides at 1601 South Sixth Ave., Maywood, Ill.

Florence Harper's address is 1213 Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kan.

John B. Hayes, LL.B., is practicing law in Rochelle, Ill.

William P. Henneberry, Jr., is with the Henneberry Co., printers and edition binders, 552–556 Wabash Ave.

Bertrand L. Jones, formerly of the Manual Training High School, Louisville, Kentucky, is now in charge of the English department at the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Lois Kauffman is making a visit of several weeks in Dayton, Ohio, at the home of Agnes Campbell, '07.

Winifred Kelso is at home in Terre Haute, Ind.

Minona Fitts is teaching kindergarten in Lake Mills, Wis.

Mabel Lodge is at Monmouth College. Her address is 224 South Eighth St., Monmouth, Ill.

C. C. Martin, ex, is a senior in the Northwestern law school this year.

Caroline M. Pierce lives at 108 West Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Clarence G. Pool has moved from Chicago to Amboy, Ill.

Thomas H. Sanderson, who is now attending the University of Wisconsin law school, has been appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Wisconsin legislature.

Earle S. Smith, ex, is in business in Toledo, Ohio. He is also composing music for a theatrical production to be given there.

Julia K. Sommer has moved to 230 Hazel Ave., Chicago.

E. C. Steffa is head chemist for a gold mining company in Goldfield, Nevada. He was recently married.

Continued on advertising page 12

Pipe Smokers,

Do your Pipes Need Mending?

WE have a special department in our factory we devote to **PIPE MENDING.** Our prices for this work will surprise you. At a very small cost we will make an old pipe perfectly new. No matter what kind or what condition your pipe is in **We Can Mend It.** Send or bring your pipe, we'll return it on short notice.

FREE

This coupon is good for one package of genuine Trojan Pipe Cleaner if presented with your repair work.

M3

E. Hoffman Company

185-187 Madison Street, cor. 5th Avenue
CHICAGO

For Reliable and Prompt Livery Service

'phone

American Livery Co.

4746-8 Cottage Grove Ave.

Telephone Oakland 522 and 523

M2

PHONE HYDE PARK 1629

ACKERMAN MARKET-HOUSE COMPANY

277-79 EAST 57TH STREET

CHICAGO

M2

Clover Lunch Club

185 Wabash Ave.
(North of Adams)

Our food is home cooked and wholesome. Our patrons say, "Our bread is especially fine." No membership fee to students. Service 11 to 2—5 to 7.

M3

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

High Class
FURS

C. HENNING
86-88 State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE
Central 3525

M2

MAYER MILLER
Manufacturer of FINE FURS

Mentor Bldg.
Room 30
Third Floor
Phone:
Randolph 1768

FURRIER
161-163 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
M2

FURS FURS

Fancy Furs in stock and made to order. Garments re-fitted to the latest styles

L. PROBSTEIN
88-90 East Washington St.

Room 54 Phone Randolph 969
M2

Class News continued from page 10

Emma Henne teaches French in the Marquette, Mich., high school.

Violet Higley is teaching school in Waukegan, Ill.

William Hummel is doing missionary work and teaching in China. He is at present in Nanking, China, University.

Vesta Jamison is teaching in the Muskegon, Mich., high school.

J. M. Johlin is studying chemistry at the University of Berlin.

Isabelle Kelley lives at Lexington, Ill.

Eloise Lockhart is teaching physics and domestic science at Kenwood Institute.

Grace Norton is teaching in Philadelphia, Pa.

Bessie O'Connell is attending the Normal school in Chicago.

C. C. Pape is now with the banking house of N. W. Halsey & Co., 152 Monroe St., Chicago.

Viola I. Paradise is doing work for the Immigrant Protection League.

Elsie Parker is attending the School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago. She resides at 297 Millard Ave.

Max L. Richards is vice-president of the Panhandle Land and Improvement Co., with offices at 1232–3 Monadnock Block.

Althea Ricker is at her home in Aurora, Ill.

Florence Robinson is teaching science in the high school at St. Louis, Mich.

Ella Satterthwaite is taking graduate work in the University. Miss Satterthwaite is in charge of the Divinity Library.

Elsie Schobinger is teaching in a private school for girls in Danville, Ky.

Warren P. Sights, ex, has located in Paducah, Ky., where he has a position in the German National Bank.

George L. Stewart resides at 4454 Oakenwald Ave.

Orville J. Taylor, ex, is practicing law in the city.

Edith Walworth is teaching science in the high school at Cassopolis, Mich.

Mark Wheeler, ex, is national office secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan.

Arthur B. Barnett, ex, now lives at 6538 Kimbark Ave.

1909

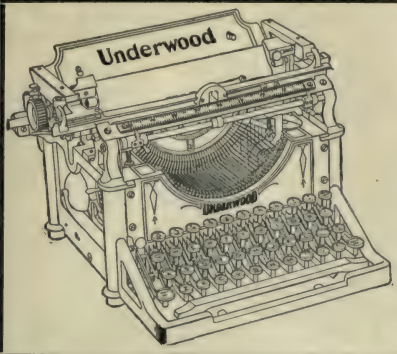
Fred Carr, ex, captain of last year's tennis team, is attending Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Robert Harris, ex, who was guard on last year's championship basket-ball team has been engaged as basket-ball coach for the University of Indiana.

Alva W. Henderson, ex, is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Flora A. Hobson, ex, is teaching manual training in the Denver Colo., public schools. Her address is 2401 Gaylord St.

Continued on advertising page 14



"Typewriters"

TEL. 2653 CENT. AUTO. 7725

**ALL MAKES Rented,
For Sale and Repaired.**

FULL LINE OF TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES AT

Davies Typewriter Exchange

3d floor - 185 Dearborn St.

M2

TELEPHONE HARRISON 4065

The Typewriter Exchange

BRANCH AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.

Sell, Exchange and Rent New, Rebuilt, and Second-hand

Typewriting Machines

ALL MAKES

A. J. COUSE, MANAGER

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago

M2

The Secor Standard **Visible** Writing and Billing Machine embodies more new ideas than have been combined in one typewriter since the first invention of writing machines.

It will give longer service with less cost than any other typewriter made. It is the only machine that has permanent alignment. It has a back spacer, paragraph key, removable escapement, decimal tabulater, two-color ribbon, and will handle anything from a half-inch label to a fifty-page magazine.

SECOR TYPEWRITER CO., Harrison 4266

134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

M2

PROTECT YOURSELF

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

THE SPOON FEED AND THE CLIP-CAP

Think of the Convenience

and satisfaction of writing, day after day, for years, with your favorite pen nib; and carrying with you, wherever you go, your trusted Waterman's Ideal, to use wherever you happen to be.

It facilitates the routine of business life as well as the exacting claims of private correspondence, and daily proves of inestimable value.

Whatever price you pay, "Waterman's Ideal" stamped on the holder of a fountain pen guarantees perfect satisfaction

For sale by the best dealers everywhere M2

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y.

BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO MONTREAL LONDON

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

A sweetmeat of food-value
Nourishing to the body
Pleasing to the taste, and
prepared with absolute
cleanliness

Made by herself and sisters in
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mary Elizabeth's
Chocolates

WHOLESALE DEPOT
42 River Street, Chicago
E. HOSKINS, Mgr.
Phone Central 1304

When you want the Best ask for

MARY
ELIZABETH'S
CHOCOLATES

M2

CALLAGHAN & CO.
114 MONROE STREET

Usually have For Sale

LAW BOOKS

Required in

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THEY INVITE YOU
to inspect their stock

STUDENTS are allowed special discounts

THE LARGEST general
LAW BOOK SELLERS
and PUBLISHERS
in AMERICA

CALLAGHAN & CO.

M2

Class News continued from page 12

ENGAGEMENTS

'05. Edwina Dorland to Edmond P. Cobb. Miss Dorland is the daugher of Mrs. A. G. Dorland of Lake Ave. Mr. Cobb is a Harvard graduate of the class of '95.

Ex-'09. Blanche Preston to Carl A. Gould, of Lathrop, Mont.

MARRIAGES

'04. Harry E. Mock to Golda Taylor on Christmas Day at the home of the bride's parents, 2537 Kenmore Ave., Edgewater, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Mock live at 251 Ashland Boulevard. Dr. Mock is practicing medicine with offices on the corner of Ashland Boulevard and VanBuren St.

'01. William F. Eldridge to Maude Lee, of Los Angeles, Cal., December 5, 1908. Mr. Eldridge is a former football man. He is now taking a course in agriculture at the University of Nebraska, and intends going into the ranching business at Overton, Neb., next spring.

'06. Howard Levansellaer Willett to Grace Williamson, '06, January 23, at the Hotel Metropole.

DEATHS

'69. Joseph Frank Rumsey died on January 28 at his home in Lake Forest. He underwent an operation at St. Luke's Hospital, January 12. At the time of his death he was sixty-one years old. Mr. Rumsey was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Union League and Onwentsia Clubs.

LITERARY NOTES

PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S NEW BOOK

The Lyman Beecher lectures delivered at Yale in 1908 by President William Herbert Perry Faunce, of Brown University, have been published in book form by the Macmillan Company under the title, *The Educational Ideal in the Ministry*. President Faunce says the lectures are designed to give no information on any subject: merely a point of view. This, to say the least, the reader will find refreshing and stimulating, for in treatment of his topic, and in expression, President Faunce is especially successful.

Each essay is pertinent to religious education today. That entitled "The Relation of Church and College" furnishes a strong argument for a closer relation between these two great forces in character-building. President Faunce feels that the church is not holding the attention of young men as it should and in part finds the reason in the college. Both are using opposite methods, he declares; the church approaching everything synthetically, the college analytically. He believes the college has gone to extremes in developing the laboratory method of study, and that habits of inquiry in a student have made it hard for him to give unequivocal

Continued on advertising page 16

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BOOKS

BOOKS MAKE THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BOOKS ARE EASY TO BUY, EASY TO SEND, AND COST VERY LITTLE. BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS BOOKS AT OUR STORE, WHERE THE *LARGEST STOCK*, THE *GREATEST VARIETY*, AND THE BEST *FACILITIES* ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

EVERYTHING IN BOOKS

SEND FOR ANY OF THESE CATALOGS

Books for Libraries *Books of Art* *Foreign Books* *Technical Books*
Old and Rare Books *Monthly Bulletin*

A. C. McCLURG & CO. 215-221 Wabash Ave.

M2

THE LITTLE BOOK SHOP

434 Fifty-fifth Street, East

EDITH SEARS BOOKS ORDERED MIDWAY 2120

The Best of the New Books

Special U. of C. Stationery and Pennants

The Open Court Philosophical and Mathematical Publications

M3

When you are in town say to your friend

"Let's go to the

State's Billiard Parlor

It is so club-like"

213 State Street Second Floor
(Just South of Adams)

M3

HOLMES'

Delicatessen and Home Bakery

Phone Hyde Park 3789

The Home of Goodies Properly Cooked, also Real English Pork Pies and Everything for Evening Spreads -:- -:- -:-

404 East Sixty-Third Street

M2

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

LANTERN SLIDES

Mr. Lecturer:
We make THE
BEST lantern slides.
Very truly yours,

Commercial Dept.

University Photograph Shop

397 E. 57th Street
Near Kimbark

M2

Jos. Fahndrich & Son

Hay Grain and Feed

5426-28 Lake Ave.

Tel. Hyde Park 157

CHICAGO

M3

Class News continued from page 14

obeisance to the church. The church, he says, emphasizes the religious life as a solemn choice, while the college recognizes religion as culture and a gradual unfolding of the higher life. He feels that there must be closer co-operation between church and college; that the college must develop some large co-ordinating and unifying purpose which it does not now possess, and that the church must develop the educational ideal to a far greater extent than hitherto. "It must have vital relations to the institutions about it, to the great movements for human uplift, for sweetening the life of city and country."

Important lectures are those entitled "The Attitude of Religious Leaders toward New Truth," "The Demand for Ethical Leadership," and "The Direction of Religious Education." In each lecture in the book the reader will find a just and clear presentation of a modern question, pertinent to the thinking of the day. Before becoming president of Brown University Dr. Faunce was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York. At the funeral services for the late President Harper he gave one of the principal addresses.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION

Although in recent years there have been published hundreds of books bearing on every phase of education, the new volume by Samuel Train Dutton, A.M., and David Snedden, Ph.D., entitled *The Administration of Public Education in the United States* comes as a distinct contribution to this study. It is an exhaustive and well-ordered compendium on governmental educational activity. For students of education it will prove an invaluable guide. It will prove important as a reference book, the arrangement of the text facilitating easy reading. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, says: "In a democratic state it is of first importance that the relation of the state to the organs and agencies of culture and enlightenment be clearly defined and well understood. The wise and truly representative organization and administration of education is only a little less important than the organization and conduct of the educational process itself."

Data for the book have been gathered from a wide area. The list of references at the end of each chapter gives opportunities for additional reading on the topic of that chapter. The relation of the national government and the state to education is discussed. Other chapters deal with such subjects as the city school systems, the financing of public education, the teaching staff, courses of study, the administration of high schools and normal schools, and vocational, physical, and correctional education. The authors are men who have devoted much thought to the study of

Continued on advertising page 18

AFTER THE FIRE

we will adjust your loss and do your repairs completely

S. M. HUNTER & CO.

5643-45 Jefferson Avenue

Carpenters : Plasterers : Masons

Telephones: Office, Hyde Park 1318
Hunter, Residence, Hyde Park 0000
Holt, Residence, Midway 1761

New Work : Alterations : Repairs : Remodeling

M3

WINCHESTER

.351 Caliber High Power Self-Loading Rifle

This repeater is reloaded by its own recoil. To shoot it six times it is only necessary to pull the trigger for each shot. The ease and rapidity with which it can be fired make it a particularly effective rifle for hunting game often shot on the run. Like all Winchesters, it is safe, strong and simple.

Full illustrated description of this rifle—"The Gun That Shoots Through Steel"—sent upon request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

P. D. Weinstein

LADIES' TAILOR

Special Attention to Students

REASONABLE PRICES

Satisfaction guaranteed

Phone: Hyde Park 1282

433 East Fifty-Fifth Street
Northeast Corner Lexington Ave.

M2

A. F. ROURKE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Pure
Country Milk
and Cream

5637 Jefferson Avenue

Telephone Hyde Park 214

M2

Class News continued from page 16

education. Samuel Train Dutton is professor of school administration in Teachers College of Columbia University and superintendent of the college schools, while David Snedden is adjunct professor of educational administration in Teachers College at Columbia. The book is published by the Macmillan Company, New York, at $1.75.

Professor William Cleaver Wilkinson has gathered into five substantial volumes the best of his many verses in the epic and lyric fields. The books will be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

MORGAN PARK ALUMNI RECORDS

Readers of the *Magazine,* who have at any time been connected with the Morgan Park Academy will be interested to know that the Alumni Association of that school has published a record of the former students. This task consumed much time but it amply repaid those engaged in it by bringing together much interesting material. The records have been prepared with great thoroughness including a list of the honors won and activities engaged in by every alumnus during and after his work at Morgan Park Academy. There are still some of these records to be had. They can be obtained from Miss Anna Jewett Le Fevre, secretary of the Morgan Park Academy Association, who may be addressed at the University of Chicago.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Administration of Public Education in the United States. By Samuel Train Dutton, A.M., and David Snedden, Ph.D., with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. 601 pp. $1.75.

Industrial Insurance in the United States. By Charles Richmond Henderson, '70, d '73. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 429 pp. $2 net.

The Educational Ideal in the Ministry. The Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale University in the Year 1908. By William Herbert Perry Faunce, president of Brown University. The Macmillan Company, New York. 286 pp. $1.25 net.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Educational Review (Feb., 1909). "School Reports As They Are," by William H. Allen, '97.

Human Life (Feb., 1909). "A Royal Rebel; Princess Louise of Coburg," by Vance Thompson, ex-83.

Red Book (Feb., 1909). "Her Romance," by Maude L. Radford, '94 (Mrs. Joseph P. Warren.)

The World To-Day (Feb., 1909), "Race Prospects in Western Canada," by Charles Richmond Henderson, '70, d '73.

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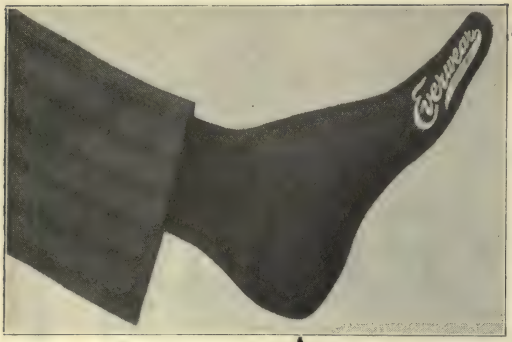

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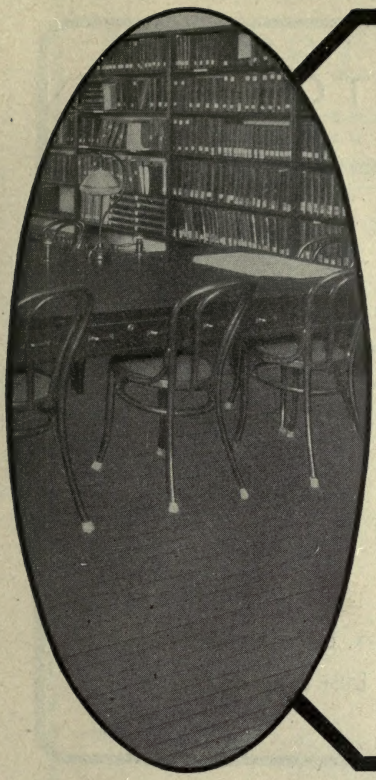

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